

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

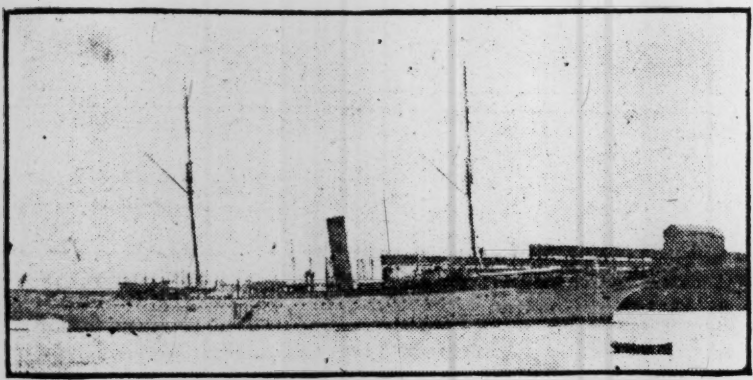
BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1910—VOL. II., NO. 211.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Pilgrim Memorial Is Dedicated Today By President Taft

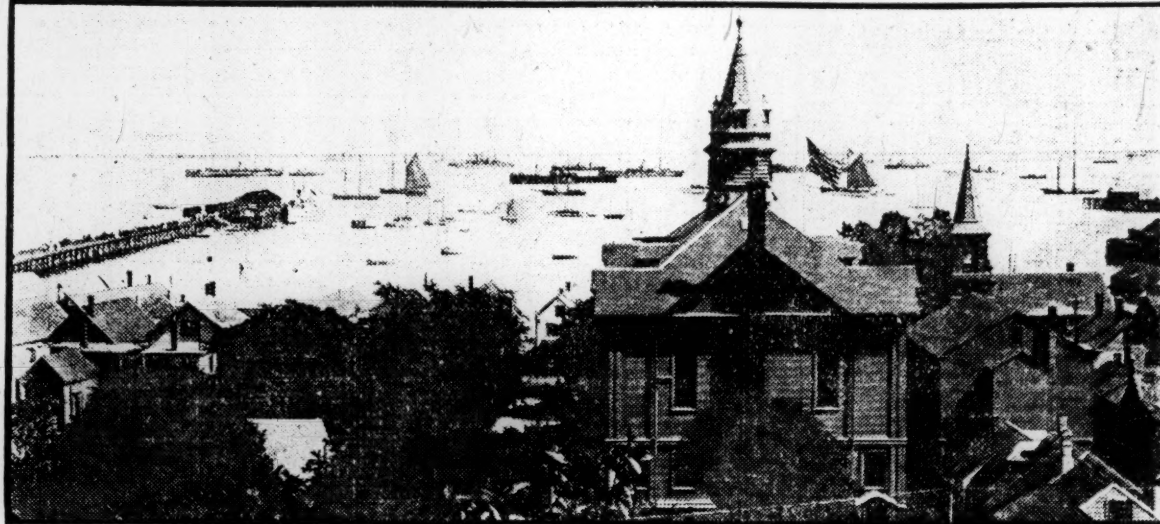
THE PRESIDENT'S YACHT WHERE THE FLEET IS ANCHORED

U. S. S. Mayflower is the same vessel which conveyed former President Roosevelt to the cornerstone laying.



NAMESAKE OF THE PILGRIMS' WORTHY CRAFT.

Panorama of Provincetown harbor, where President Taft and other notables received great welcome today.



FAMOUS TOWN HALL OF PROVINCETOWN IS SHOWN IN THE FOREGROUND.

BATTLESHIPS IN HARBOR BOOM SALUTES AND PROVINCETOWN WELCOMES ARMY OF GUESTS

Head of the American Nation Arrives on the Mayflower at 10 A. M. and Is Escorted to the Town Hall Where Exercises Began.

NOTABLE GUESTS ATTEND THE CEREMONY

Addresses Delivered by the President, Senator Lodge, Gov. Draper, Lieut.-Gov. Frothingham, Dr. Charles W. Eliot and Others.

COUNCIL'S TAX LEVY VOTE ILLEGAL, SAYS CITY'S LAW ADVISER

Mayor Calls Meeting for Monday to Act Again on the \$150,000 Appropriation Passed on Wednesday.

MEMBERS ARE AWAY

An Effort May Be Made to Secure Money for Extra Policemen and if So Rate Will Exceed \$16.50.

Corporation Counsel Thomas M. Babson rendered a decision today holding that the special meeting of the city council called Wednesday noon by the mayor at which \$150,000 was appropriated from the tax levy, was illegal because two members of the city council were not notified. These members were Councilmen Hale and Kenney, both of whom were out of the city, the latter on his way to Europe.

As a result of this opinion, sent to the mayor's office today, Mayor Fitzgerald from Provincetown sent instructions to call another special meeting for Monday.

The official announcement of the tax rate for 1910 will be held up by the assessors at the order of the mayor until after the special meeting on Monday, and it is understood about city hall that some of the citizens' Municipal League members of the council will endeavor at this special meeting to get an appropriation through sufficient to maintain the necessary additional officers requested by Police Commissioner O'Meara for the police department.

At Wednesday's meeting, called by the mayor at an hour's notice, \$150,000 was appropriated out of the tax levy, \$100,000 of which was for the building of a new ferry boat, and the remainder for

PITTSBURG FLIGHTS EXPECTED TODAY IN CITY'S FIRST MEET

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Ten thousand persons hold "wind checks" entitling them to free admission today to Pittsburg's first aviation meet on Brunots island, down the Ohio river. The crowd waited several hours Thursday to see J. C. Mars, Glenn H. Curtiss and Capt. Thomas H. Baldwin make flights in their aeroplanes, but owing to unfavorable air conditions the spectators were disappointed. Tickets were issued giving the right of admission today.

At sunset, when most of the crowd had left the field, Aviator Mars attempted a short flight at a height of a few feet from the ground. He declared the conditions made flying impossible and the day closed without a satisfactory flight.

DANBURY, N. H.—Ending a balloon flight of 350 miles, the longest ever made from Philadelphia, Dr. Thomas Edwin Eldridge and a companion landed here Thursday after having been in the air 11 hours. At one time they reached a height of 15,000 feet.

Dr. Eldridge holds the world's record for high ascent, having in June reached an altitude of 17,050 feet.

NEW YORK—The steamship Oceanic, which arrived here Thursday, has on board the apparatus for the big dirigible balloon in which Walter Wellman and Melvin Van Allen hope to cross the Atlantic. No change has been made in the plans of the aviators. They will make all the haste possible consistent with safety, and as soon as their many parts arrive they will get their big airship assembled.

When the assembling is completed they will make a thorough test of everything at the first favorable opportunity. They are scheduled to make several trial trips at Atlantic City before starting on their long trip for the other side of the Atlantic.

CLEVELAND REPORTS QUAKE.

CLEVELAND.—An earthquake of serious magnitude, according to a local seismograph, occurred last night between 4000 and 5000 miles distant.

SPAIN TAKES ACTION TO PREVENT SUNDAY CLERICAL MEETINGS

SAN SEBASTIAN.—The governor of San Sebastian today issued a proclamation against any but the regular Catholic gatherings on Sunday and prohibiting outsiders bearing arms from entering the town.

This last precaution was taken as a result of the report that the village clergy in the Biscayan provinces were giving arms and ammunition to their parishioners and urging them to march to San Sebastian.

The authorities throughout the northern provinces today began seizing trains and boats to prevent a general movement against San Sebastian on Sunday. The prospect now is that only a few thousand people will attempt to carry out the plan for a protest against the government's course in the Vatican dispute. The authorities have acted with such despatch and have the city so well guarded that the public generally seems deterred from violence.

Sunday's affair is being financed by wealthy aristocrats who, now that the government has seized the trains and boats, are hiring all available horses and automobiles for the use of those who wish to reach San Sebastian. Further reinforcements for the local garrison arrived today. The soldiers are supplied with ball cartridges.

The reported insurrection in the Biscayan provinces proves to have been only personal clashes between Republicans, Carlists and clericals.

BAY STATE YACHTS ASSUME THE LEAD FOR DAY TROPHY

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The 18-foot yacht representing Massachusetts in the inter-state race with Rhode Island for the Thomas Fleming Day trophy, assumed the lead this morning when the Dorchen II. finished first in 2h. 25m. 15s., and the Aurora second, the Kittiwake being sixth. This first and second not only overcame the lead which the Rhode Island boats had acquired in the first two races, but gave the Bay State yachtsmen a margin of 1.67 points. The fourth and final race will be sailed tomorrow morning.

Today's race was over a triangular course 11½ miles long. The first leg was a broad reach to two miles outside Halfway rock, then a close reach to Pig Rocks bell buoy, and the third a beat home. There was a strong westerly wind blowing and the boats made excellent time. The summary:

Yacht and owner.	Time.
Dorchen II. A. E. Finlay, Mass.	2 h. 25 m. 15 s.
Aurora. Pigeon Bros., Mass.	2 h. 31 m. 51 s.
Arrow II. C. C. Hirsch, R. I.	2 h. 37 m. 30 s.
Boat. H. Hunt, R. I.	2 h. 38 m. 34 s.
Hugh. P. J. Freary, R. I.	2 h. 39 m. 35 s.
Kittiwake. V. A. W. Whittemore, Mass.	2 h. 40 m. 03 s.

The Corinthian Yacht Club championship races of July 16, for classes P, Q, M and sonder, were recalled this morning. The boats went over the same course as the 18-footers, and the strong breeze gave them a chance to show their mettle. The Amoret undoubtedly

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POLICE COMMISSIONER URGES LAW GOVERNING COMMON USE

Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara sent a letter today to Mayor Fitzgerald recommending that the ordinance regulating the conduct of persons on the common, in the public garden and other public grounds of the city be so amended as to conform to the park rules. He points out the discrepancy which exists at present between the regulations governing the common and the public garden and those governing the parks, as follows:

"The city parks are under the control of three commissioners appointed by the mayor. The common, the public garden and the other public grounds and squares are under the control of a superintendent of public grounds, also appointed by the mayor.

"The city parks on the one hand and the common and other public grounds on the other hand are open at all times to all persons, and because the public grounds are nearer to the centers of population they are used much more freely in proportion to their size.

"As parks and grounds are alike owned and managed by the city and are used by the same persons for the same purposes, the rules which govern them ought to be substantially the same, with a leaning, in case of variance, to greater strictness in the more frequented places. "The exact reverse is the case. The parks have rules designed for the safety and comfort of the people and the preservation of property, which represent the watchful experience of 25 years. The common and other public grounds have sections 66, 67 and 68, chapter 47, of the ordinances, which overlook altogether many of the most objectionable incidents of life in such places."

Mr. O'Meara cites as an illustration that in the city parks it is an offense punishable by fine to stand or lie on a seat; on the common it is not; that in the parks it is an offense to sleep on a seat or elsewhere; on the common it is not an offense to sleep on a seat or to sleep in any other place except in so

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

SUBMITS PLANS FOR DRAWBRIDGE ON MYSTIC RIVER

The new plans for the temporary \$250,000 drawbridge over the Mystic river between Chelsea and Charlestown have been submitted to Col. Frederic V. Abbot, local army engineer, by Assistant City Engineer Frederick H. Fay. The present indications are that they will be finally approved.

A conference will be held for the purpose of seeing whether the plans meet with the approval of the Boston & Northern Street Railway Company, who will have to meet some of the expense. City Attorney Harry James and one of the members of the Chelsea board of control will attend the conference to talk over the grade question. The plans call for a steep grade on the Chelsea side of the bridge.

Following the conference next week the plans will be sent to the acting secretary of war for final approval before the work is commenced.

MR. SHERMAN URGED TO APPEAR ON STAND BEFORE COMMITTEE

UTICA, N. Y.—Friends of Vice-President James S. Sherman, it is said here today, will urge him upon his return from Covey's camp in the Adirondacks to take the stand before the congressional investigating committee that is looking into Senator Gore's charges of attempted bribery.

Thursday night from Big Moose, N. Y., near his camp, the following denial was given out by Mr. Sherman:

"The statement credited to Senator Gore in the investigation into the McMurray Indian contracts matter at Muskogee, Okla., today is absolutely without foundation in so far as it refers to me. There is not a vestige of truth in any charge or statement implicating me in this affair."

Vice-President Reiterates Denial of the Gore Story

BIG MOOSE, N. Y.—The following additional statement was made today by Vice-President Sherman regarding Senator Gore's testimony at Muskogee, Okla.:

"I never heard my name mentioned in connection with the contracts which were the subject of Senator Gore's testimony yesterday. I never had any interest of any kind in the Indian contract, other than the interest I have for many years had in the welfare of the Indians, and which I shall ever have, no personal interest, I mean. The story, so far as my name is concerned, is without any foundation whatever. If any person has said I have any personal interest in this case, or in any other Indian contract, he has stated what was not true."

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—When the investigation into the McMurray land contracts and the bribery charges brought by Senator Thomas P. Gore was resumed today, it was found that

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Chile's President in Boston Tonight

The Hon. Don Pedro Montt will be taken to Beverly on the Mayflower to visit Mr. Taft.



(Photo by Paul Thompson, New York.)

PRESIDENT AND MRS. PEDRO MONTT OF SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC. Maj.-Gen. William H. Carter, U. S. A., photographed in the automobile with the distinguished visitors while in New York, is shown on the left. He was assigned as President Montt's military aide.

PRESIDENT PEDRO MONTT of the republic of Chile, his wife and several traveling companions are expected to arrive in Boston from New York city about 6 o'clock tonight on the way to Beverly to visit President Taft.

The party is to leave New York in a special car attached to the train leaving there at 1 p. m. Tonight will be spent at the Touraine, and tomorrow morning President Montt and such of his party as are to go to Beverly with him will board President Taft's yacht, the Mayflower, which will get them to Beverly in time to lunch with the Taft family and Governor and Mrs. Draper, who have been invited to meet the foreign visitors.

The Chilean party landed on American soil at New York on Wednesday, having journeyed from Chile to Panama on a Chilean warship and from Panama to New York on a mail steamer.

The Montt party will return to Bos-

NEW ORLEANS SEEKS TERMINUS IN SOUTH OF BOSTON SERVICE

New Orleans wishes to be chosen as southern port of the steamship line from Boston to the Southwest, proposed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Robert Rantoul, chairman of the committee on that matter, is today visiting that city by invitation.

Mr. Rantoul went to New Orleans from Port Arthur, Tex., where he had been investigating conditions in an effort to learn just what sort of a market there is in the Southwest for New England goods. Ralph C. Wells, the other member of the committee, returned to Boston some days ago. Upon Mr. Rantoul's return the committee will render a report.

There was a line a short time ago from Boston to Galveston, Tex., but it did not prove a success. The Chamber of Commerce is making a careful survey of the ground before preparing to interest capitalists in this new venture connecting Boston by sea with the Southwest. It is thought that considerable raw cotton might be shipped to Boston over the new line.

RECOUNT FOR KANSAS DISTRICT.

TOPEKA, Kan.—A recount of votes in the primary election in the first congressional district on grounds that some of the ballots were miscounted, may be the result of the announced victory of D. R. Anthony, standpat candidate for re-election.

Address by Mr. Taft

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—President Taft, dedicating the Pilgrim memorial monument in this town today, paid a high tribute to the founders of Plymouth colony, whose first landing was made in Provincetown harbor in November, 1620. The President said:

"Here, 290 years ago, a band of 200 Pilgrims, in a small, crowded and leaking vessel, first saw their new home. They had been preceded by the French on the St. Lawrence and by the English at Jamestown; and other efforts had been made on the New England coast to found colonies for profit before this.

"But this was the first attempt made by man seeking political and religious freedom to secure an asylum in America where they might escape fussy, meddling, narrow and tyrannical restraints imposed by the first of the Stuarts. They were not of the nobility, they were not of the upper middle class. They were of the yeomanry, of the farmer class. Their ministers were university-bred men, but the rest were humble, God-fearing persons who were avowed non-conformists and had been persecuted as such in their homes in the eastern part of England. As early as 1609 they fled to Amsterdam and then to enjoy the freedom of religious worship for which Holland was then distinguished among the countries of the world.

"It was there that, years before, Erasmus had preached the wisdom and virtue of toleration of religious beliefs, and the elimination of the Spanish inquisition left The Netherlands the refuge of those persecuted for their faith. The wish to remain Englishmen finally induced this venturesome quest for another place of residence where they could maintain a theocracy based on a human democracy. Other colonies, attempted in New England and elsewhere, failed for lack of courage in the colonists. The privations to which they were subject were too great, especially in New England, and settlement after settlement ceased to be for lack of inhabitants.

"The difference between all these and the Pilgrims was the motive which inspired them to come. They lost more than 50 per cent of their number in the first year by exposure and privation, but they persevered. They were reinforced by others whom they had left in Holland and they were preserved from destruction by the Indians by a fortunate chance.

Earlier in the day Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer had arrived on the Dolphin and had received his salutes of honor, and Gov. Eben S.

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Story of Dedication

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—This little town on the tip of Cape Cod today feels the importance of being the center of the eyes of the entire nation, the occasion being the final dedication of the tall granite monument erected to the honor of the Pilgrim fathers. President William Howard Taft officially dedicated the memorial in the name of the United States and statesmen of national and local prominence assisted in the exercises.

Addresses were delivered by the President, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, J. Henry Sears, president of the Pilgrim Memorial Association, Governor Eben S. Draper, Lieutenant-Governor Louis A. Frothingham, United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, M. Van Weede, charge d'affaires of the Netherlands legation in Washington, the Hon. William B. Lawrence of Medford, and former Congressman James T. McCreary of Minnesota.

Unveiling the great memorial tablet by Miss Barbara Hoyt, a tenth generation descendant of Elder Brewster, was scheduled for 1 p. m., following the dedication address of President Taft, whereupon the address of Henry H. Baker of Hyannis closed the program. Chorus and music by the Salem Cadet band interspersed the exercises.

With the cannons of a dozen battleships thundering their salutes, with flags flying from every one of the dozens of vessels at anchor, the President's yacht, the Mayflower, steamed in about 10 o'clock. The hundreds gathered at the edge of the town cheered loudly.

As the yacht came to anchor boats shot away from the sides of the battleships and started toward her. They bore Admiral Schroeder, commanding the squadron, and the commanders of the different warships. The officers boarded the Mayflower and paid their respects to the chief executive, and then each returned to his own vessel.

A few moments later the President left the Mayflower, and the boat that bore him headed for the Connecticut, the flagship of the fleet.

Again the presidential salute rent the air, and the smoke billowed over the water. The President chatted with Admiral Schroeder, and then the official visit ended, he descended to his boat amid the racket of the third volley of 21 guns.

Earlier in the day Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer had arrived on the Dolphin and had received his salutes of honor, and Gov. Eben S.

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

YACHT MAYFLOWER WITH PRESIDENTIAL PARTY SAILS EARLY

BEVERLY, Mass.—Shortly after day-break this morning the presidential yacht Mayflower steamed out of the harbor en route for Provincetown. President and Mrs. Taft slept on board the yacht Thursday night. Before they left the cottage at Burgess Point they were dinner hosts for Justice White of the supreme court of the United States, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island, who are members of the small party accompanying the President to the dedication of the Pilgrim monument. Mr. Norton, secretary to the President, also was at the dinner. All of the party found quarters on board the Mayflower for the night.

Col. William R. Nelson of Kansas City "dropped in" on President Taft at Burgess Point Thursday afternoon, coming over from his summer home at Magnolia. He expressed his satisfaction with the results in Kansas and Iowa and declared that if Colonel Roosevelt were to run again he would sweep the country.

Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain and Mrs. Bryce were at Burgess Point for a social call. Mr. Bryce will leave next month for a trip to the isthmus of Panama, after which he will circumnavigate South America, visiting every country on the continent.

President Johnson, of the Norfolk & Western railroad, who is summing at Beach Bluff, Mass., also called upon the President in the afternoon.

THROGS LEAVE CITY FOR PROVINCETOWN CEREMONIES TODAY

Boston is largely represented at the exercises at Provincetown today in dedication of the Pilgrim monument. Among the Boston people present are Gov. Eben S. Draper, who left with his suite for Provincetown yesterday afternoon on the yacht Wacoma, from the Boston Yacht Club float as the guest of Col. Charles Hayden.

Mayor John F. Fitzgerald left his summer home at Falmouth Heights early this morning for Provincetown, connecting at Buzzards Bay with the regular early morning train over the Cape division. He went to Falmouth Heights from Boston Thursday afternoon. The mayor attends the celebration merely as one of the guests of honor and will make no speech. The dedication partakes of the nature of a home affair to the mayor, who considers himself a resident of the "Cape district," his summer home being in the lower part of the Cape Cod section.

A delegation of about 700 persons left Boston on the steamer Cape Cod this morning for Provincetown, and many more have gone down by train.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

LONDON.—Sir Ralph Spencer Paget, British minister resident at Munich, has been appointed minister at Belgrade, Serbia. He is succeeded at Munich by Sir Vincent Edwin Henry Corbett, minister to Venezuela. Evelyn Grant-Duff has been appointed minister to Venezuela.

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY TO BUILD A BRANCH TO STEWART

(Special to The Monitor.) VANCOUVER, B. C.—A railway from Stewart to Edmonton, according to recent reports, is now on the program of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, although the charter, it is said, will be applied for in the name of Mr. Mann, its vice-president, and will be a continuation of the Stewart short line now being built to connect the latter place with the Portland mines. Mr. Mann already possesses a provincial charter for this proposed line, and it is understood that the application for the Dominion charter is now at Ottawa. The proposed new line will leave the main line of the company somewhere in the Yellowhead pass district, and will tap the Peace river and Omineca district, the valley of the Naas, and will follow the Salmon river to the Alaskan boundary, having its western terminal at Stewart. Mr. Mann is now in the north to consult with his engineers, who have been seeking the easiest pass over which to carry the new line. Although in effect a branch of the Canadian Northern, it will probably be known as the Pacific & Alaska railway, and will traverse a country wholly north of the Grand Trunk Pacific and which is at the present time quite undeveloped.

TIME RIFE TO START TECHNICAL SCHOOLS THROUGHOUT INDIA

(Special to The Monitor.) CALCUTTA—It has been the custom of Indian students to visit foreign countries with a view to securing for themselves higher technical training together with practical training in a workshop. Foreigners, however, are beginning to show distinct unwillingness to teach Indians what they regard as trade secrets; they are apparently anxious lest they may lose their Indian trade when those whom they have instructed return to their native country and start factories and establish industries there on the same lines as their own. The time would therefore seem to have come when high-grade technical colleges should be established in India itself, and the Leader, of Allahabad, proposes that the money which is being subscribed toward the King Edward memorial fund should be utilized for the purpose.

NEW ZEALAND TO ERECT FIVE NEW WIRELESS PLANTS

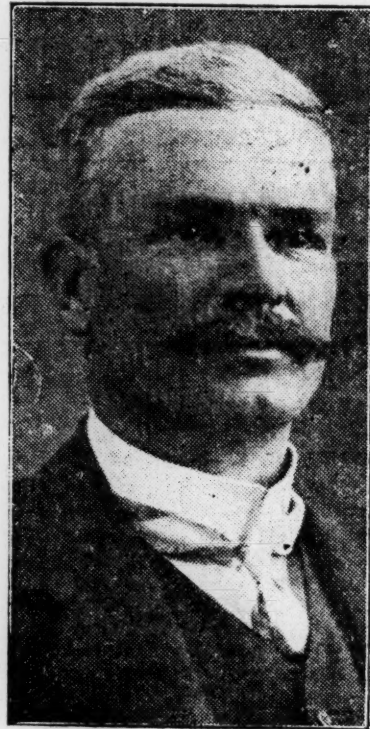
(Special to The Monitor.) LONDON—The high commissioner for New Zealand has announced that the New Zealand government has decided to erect five radiotelegraphic stations in different parts of the dominion. Two of the installations will have a minimum overseas range of 1250 miles, thus allowing of communication with Fiji and Australia, where a high power station is now being erected. Provision will also be made for calls to be received from commercial vessels and from men-of-war at long or short distances.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON. AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—"Bingville Bugle." COLONIAL—"Three Million Dollars." MAJESTIC—"Carmen." KEITH'S—"Vaudeville." NEW YORK. ACADEMY—"The Great Divide." AMERICAN—"Vaudeville." ASTOR—"Seven Days." HAMMERSTEIN'S—"Vaudeville." KEITH & PROCTOR'S Fifth Avenue—"Vaudeville." KNICKERBOCKER—"The Arcadians." LYRIC—"The Chester." PLAZA—"Vaudeville." CHICAGO. COLONIAL—"Madame Sherry." LYRIC—"The Midnight Sons." MAJESTIC—"Vaudeville." OLYMPIC—"The Fortune Hunter." PHINNEY—"Baby Mine." WHITNEY—"My Cinderella Girl."

The Australian Prime Minister

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.) MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Mr. Fisher is a Scotchman by birth. When he came to Australia, he settled in Queensland, where he worked as a gold miner. In 1903 he entered the Parliament of his state and was a member of the first Labor government in the world—a government that was not permitted to live one day after it met Parliament. When the commonwealth was inaugurated, Mr. Fisher was chosen to represent Wide Bay, Queensland, in the national Parliament, and on the retirement of J. C. Watson in 1908, he was appointed leader of the Australian Labor party. Mr. Fisher is not an orator. He delivers himself in plain simple language, and his thoughtful utterances always command an attentive hearing; while his honesty of purpose and quiet force of character have made him one of the most respected men in the public life of the commonwealth. It has always been averred by the critics of Labor that a Labor government would be extremely weak in finance. Mr. Fisher, during his previous term of office, acquitted himself as treasurer in such a manner as to win the praise even of his political opponents. And his recent skilful handling of the difficult and complicated problems pertaining to state debts and the financial relations between the commonwealth and the states, has already marked him out as one of the soundest treasurers Australia has yet produced.



ANDREW FISHER. Prime Minister of the commonwealth and leader of the Australian Labor party.

TURKEY-FRANCE HAVE MUCH IN COMMON, SAYS DJAVID BEY

PARIS—The interview, as reported in the Temps, with the Ottoman minister of finance, Djavid Bey, who has been several weeks in Paris as a member of the Turkish mission visiting France is a communication of international interest, showing as it does the trend of idea and purpose of the new government in Turkey. The communication becomes the more valuable inasmuch as it is authenticated, the text having been read and approved by the Ottoman minister himself before publication. After speaking at some length and with much cordiality of his reception here and of the opportunities that have been afforded him for seeing the inside of things in this country, the minister went on to say that such a similarity of ideas and principles was common to the two countries that it made it almost impossible for a Turk to feel himself expatriated in France, and that the Turkish constitution owed a great deal to French ideas. He left Constantinople, he said, at the end of the parliamentary session, the last months of which had been of such vital importance to Turkey.

Parliamentary work was now followed with regularity; order had been established in Albania, to the great astonishment of the many who prophesied to the contrary; the Cretan question also had been satisfactorily disposed of. He thought he was not going too far in stating that the record of the last few months definitely proved, not only the stability of the Constitutional regime but also its resolution to establish a reign of law and order throughout the empire and to develop systematically and with energy its declared schemes of reform. The most concrete proof of this would be found in the incredible increase of activity recently displayed in all industrial and economic branches; much important business had already been accomplished, especially did he refer to that completed with France and with French capital. There was no longer any truth in the old French saying, "En Turquie, les affaires marchent pas." Recently no less than £200,000,000 had been invested by French capitalists in Turkey, a considerable portion of which, the minister said, would return to France in payment of purchases.

The minister went on to say that his visit to Florence was primarily to make himself personally familiar with modern conditions of business and to see the best way in which the two countries could in future establish business relations calculated to promote satisfaction and mutual advantage. No country was either morally or politically more in accord with Turkey than was France, neither had any other country so much capital invested in Turkey. All these reasons made it necessary that both countries should clearly understand where they stood, or, as the minister put it, "Ce que l'on veut et ou l'on va." The old regime, more per-

sonal than national, had been obliged to obtain diplomatic peace at the expense of national and material sacrifice. The new regime, on the contrary, was pledged to strict impartiality in all its transactions, in fact, any government in Turkey now attempting an opposite policy would be doomed to failure. All serious statesmen now admitted that constitutional Turkey, in recognizing these obligations, had a right to be treated with corresponding consideration. The minister pointed out that his visit was in no sense for the purpose of negotiating a new loan or for other financial business, as a matter of fact, such a negotiation would not have necessitated his coming to Paris at all. He was looking, not at the immediate present but at the future, and he hoped that he was not going too far in believing that the foundation of a sincere and fruitful Franco-Turkish collaboration had been laid.

PROPOSED TO MAKE COMPLETE SURVEY OF UNKNOWN LAND

(Special to The Monitor.) MELBOURNE, Victoria.—A scheme was initiated some years ago in New Zealand to make a complete survey of the Dominion in order to ascertain as far as possible the mineral and other resources of the country. The vast territory of Australia includes large tracts of land which have as yet not been explored by civilized people, and it was proposed at a meeting of the Victoria Chamber of Mines that a thorough survey of the whole of the Australian states should be put in hand. It was stated that the results obtained in New Zealand, had more than justified the expense incurred, for owing to the information supplied as the result of the survey considerable amounts of money had been invested in districts where the results seemed promising, while capitalists had been prevented from investing their money in places where there appeared to be no reasonable chance of success.

BREAKING GROUND FOR NEW RAILWAY

CALGARY, Alberta.—Ground has been broken near Red Deer on the Alberta Central railway, and construction of the road will be pushed as rapidly as labor can be secured. The charter for this road was secured from the Dominion government last session and will run through the central part of the province to the Rocky mountains.

ASPHALT AND SALT DEPOSITS FOUND IN NORTHERN CANADA

EDMONTON, Alta.—A member of an exploring party from the Peace river makes the following important statement: "Asphalt crops out everywhere. Along the Athabasca it occurs in great high mounds, and the Saskatchewan people are using it now in its raw state to roof their log houses. In the vicinity of Ft. McMurray alone it is estimated that there are 28 cubic miles of asphalt to be had for the trouble of lifting it from the ground. "Salt can be picked up in places in chunks like large stones. When Neil Champion was boring for oil at Ft. McMurray he went through 260 feet of salt in two veins. He has now bored down to a depth of over 1000 feet and the prospects of striking oil are excellent."

SCORES FISHERY LAWS OF COLONY TO HAGUE COURT

THE HAGUE.—United States Senator Root, continuing his arguments in the Newfoundland fisheries case before the arbitration tribunal Thursday, dwelt upon the alleged iniquity of the anti-American legislation upon fishing rights adopted by the Newfoundland Legislature. This legislation would, he declared, if upheld, render the American rights under the treaty of 1818 purely illusory. He maintained that if the privileges granted under the treaty were subject to British sovereignty, as argued by the British representative, England could prohibit fishing for cod in the waters in question for six or 60 years without the United States being able to raise any injunction. America, he continued, was now asking the arbitration tribunal to recognize her right to veto any such regulation.

SOUTH AFRICANS URGE MAIZE DUTY

CAPE TOWN.—Comptroller of Customs A. H. Wilshe points to the large increase in the imports of such items as clothing, furniture, etc., as bearing evidence to the increased prosperity of the state. Mr. Wilshe considers that a small preferential tariff on maize would be of the greatest benefit to South Africa, and he hopes that the mother country will agree to the proposal that such a tariff should be instituted, in order that the South African farmers might be in a position to compete successfully with Argentina.

MOTOR BUSES IN CONSTANTINOPLE

(Special to The Monitor.) CONSTANTINOPLE.—The curious sight is now to be seen of Constantinople from which the dogs have been largely removed, and through whose streets motor buses are running. The service began on July 11 with three of these buses, and they have been running ever since with considerable success; indeed, they were so popular on the opening day that quite a large sum was taken in fares.

CANADA'S AUSTRALIAN TRADE. OTTAWA.—Australian trade with Canada is increasing according to returns for the past year. The local trade was \$5,804,160, of which \$3,402,050 was in imports from Canada and \$401,210 exports. In the previous year imports totaled \$2,663,700, and exports \$395,675.

NEW BRITISH ENVOY TO CZAR. LONDON.—Sir George William Buchanan, minister at The Hague since 1908, has been appointed British ambassador to Russia. He will replace Sir Arthur Nicolson, who is now permanent under-secretary of the foreign office.

CANADA'S AUSTRALIAN LINE. OTTAWA.—The government has renewed for one year from Aug. 1, 1910, the contract with the Union Steamship Company for the service between Vancouver, Australia and New Zealand.

NOTES FROM BERLIN

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.) BERLIN—The German authorities are still busying themselves with the utilizing of dirigibles for military service. The latest scheme is the construction of a fleet of military airships to be stationed near the Rhine. Count Moltke, the senior of the large Moltke family, has formed a company to carry out the plan. The ships are to be of an entirely new design, the main feature of which is the triple balloon arrangement. Each balloon—within a single light wood frame—will carry its own motor, and can be easily detached from the whole in a few minutes. Each airship is to carry light guns and explosives, one balloon is to be regarded as a species of orderly, going and returning to headquarters. The length of the combined vessel is 360 feet, and she will be capable of carrying some 11,000 pounds in addition to her own fittings, spares, etc. The government is interested in the scheme and has promised practical assistance as soon as one vessel is completed. Herr Lukowsky, a Cologne engineer, is the constructor, who has adopted the idea of Canadian fir for the framework as being the lightest and most durable.

Communications between Berlin and London by means of telephone may be expected before many months, and thus a long-felt wish will be fulfilled. The new cable line will include Amsterdam in its progress.

Differences of an important character have again arisen in the large body of Social Democrats which will possibly play a great part in the issues of the near future. While the majority of the party, and particularly the Berlin adherents,

follow the lines laid down by their old leader Marx to the letter, the Socialist members of the Baden Diet have horrified their Prussian colleagues by casting in with the government and voting for the finance bill. These modern deputies of Social Democracy declare the Marx theories are impracticable and visionary, and therefore not to be closely adhered to. It is wiser and more to the interests of the party, they say, to support the government when it advocates Liberal legislation (such as is the case now in Baden), and thus help to resist the attack of the reactionaries, than to side with the clerical party in overthrowing the ministers. The Baden Socialists are meeting with the approval and support of all the revisionist parties of south Germany on this question. A persistent policy of opposition as followed by the Marx adherents, has given place to an endeavor on the part of the Revisionists to form a mighty Radical "bloc" comprising Liberals and Socialists, which will prove a bulwark against the Clerical and Conservatives at the next Reichstag elections.

A new society has just been founded under the name "Union of the Friends of Berlin University." Its aim is the physical and mental welfare of the students, and especially the building of a home for visiting undergraduates. The rector and many leading professors, the minister of education, and other prominent men and women were among those present at the opening meeting held for the election of a working committee. A proof of modern progress was the election of an equal number of both sexes on the committee, for this would have been impossible some years ago. The sum of \$12,500 was voluntarily subscribed as first instalment to the society's funds.

EUROPEAN AERONAUTICS

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.) LUCERNE.—It is understood that before the end of the present month an airship passenger service will have been inaugurated in this city. It appears that the idea of those responsible for the scheme is not so much that of transport as to enable the residents and visitors to see more of the beauties surrounding this picturesque spot, and it can easily be imagined that an aerial journey over the passes of the mountains would reveal the most magnificent views and scenery. The organizers of the undertaking consider that a passenger airship service should be conducted on much smaller lines than has been attempted up to now.

The main cause of the failure of the Zeppelins is considered to be their unwieldy size, and the Lucerne passenger service will be conducted with much smaller air vessels. They will be known as the Ville de Lucerne No. 1 and 2, one of which has already arrived together with the necessary machinery for providing hydrogen gas. The inauguration of the trips is being awaited with much interest.

BERLIN—The army airship maneuver-

ers have commenced at Metz. The airships taking part in the maneuvers include the Zeppelin I, the Gross and the Parseval, etc. for the purpose of reconnoitering, the Zeppelin I, carrying over a dozen passengers, including the crew, started to Thionville for the purposes of reporting on the divisional operations being carried out in that neighborhood.

COPENHAGEN.—The flight from Copenhagen to Sweden has at last been accomplished, Mr. Svendsen, the Dane, having accomplished the feat successfully on a Voisin biplane fitted with a 50 horsepower Gnome motor. The sound is about 15 miles wide at the point crossed by the airman. As was reported recently, Count Cederstrom had also endeavored, but without success, to cross the sound.

LONDON.—According to the announcement made by the Lancashire Air Club, Mr. Grahame-White has been "retained" at a fee of \$10,000 to give exhibition flights every day during the aviation meeting which opens at Blackpool on the 28th inst. It is understood that Mr. White has purchased from M. Morane the Bieriot monoplane on which he made such magnificent flights during the recent Bournemouth aviation meeting.

GOVERNMENT WILL ASSIST INDIAN BRANCH RAILWAYS

CALCUTTA.—The government of India have just published the conditions on which they will be prepared to receive applications for the grant of financial assistance to companies formed to provide capital for the construction of such branch railways as the government may be prepared to entrust to companies. Some of the chief conditions specified by the government are as follows: The prospectus of the company to be formed for the purpose of providing capital for the line must be approved by the government of India before issue, and subscription for the purpose of raising the necessary capital must be invited only in India.

The gauge of the line, the route followed, the situation of stations, and details of a similar character must receive the approval of the government.

All lands required in British territory will be provided free of charge. The government of India will grant financial assistance to approved companies, either in the shape of a guarantee of interest on capital expenditure, or of

a rebate to the branch line company from the net earnings from traffic interchanged with the branch, subject to the proviso that all surplus profits earned by the company in excess of 5 per cent shall be equally divided between the government and the company.

All agreements for branch lines are to include a special purchase clause permitting the government of India to purchase the lines in certain cases at any time after giving one year's notice, the price payable to be 25 times the average net earnings during the three years preceding the purchase, or 115 per cent of the capital expenditure on the line, whichever may be the greater.

BOSTON TO NEW YORK \$2.25

By Trolley and Boat. Special through car leaves Post Office Square, daily and Sunday at 3 p. m. Tickets and information at Pass. Dept. O. C. St. Ry. Co., 509 Washington Street.

NEW MEASURE WILL CHANGE BRITISH COPYRIGHT LAW

(Special to The Monitor.) LONDON.—It is announced that a bill is to be introduced into Parliament with a view to bringing the copyright law of the British empire into line with the provisions of the Berlin convention of 1908, so far as this is possible. It will be remembered that, at the commencement of the Berlin conference, the delegates from Great Britain read a declaration to the effect that considerable difficulties might arise in the application of the provisions of the convention to the great self-governing colonies, and that their assent to any particular amendment or to the revised text as a whole did not necessarily mean that Great Britain would be prepared to accede to either the one or the other. On the conclusion of the conference a Board of Trade committee was formed to examine the various points in which the revised convention was not in accordance with the law of England. Their report declared, practically unanimously, in favor of the adoption of the convention of Berlin. Since then an imperial conference has been sitting, and the result of their deliberations is the draft bill which is shortly to be introduced into Parliament. A correspondent, writing in the Times, says that among the provisions of the bill is certain to be one introducing a uniform period of copyright, which will probably be the life of the author plus 50 years. Other reforms which may be expected are the abolition of the formalities of registration, notices reserving rights of performance, etc.; the prohibition of the unauthorized reproduction of works of art by means of gramophone, mechanical piano-players, cinematographs, etc.; and the protection of architecture and industrial designs.

GYPSIES MAKING VISIT TO LUCKNOW

(Special to The Monitor.) BOMBAY.—A party of 40 or 50 gypsies which has arrived at Lucknow is causing much interest in that place. The gypsies are of Persian descent and settled in India over 50 years ago, since when they have visited the principal towns in India and recently Burma. They are quite indifferently dressed and make a livelihood by trading in horses, knives, coins and amulets.

GERMAN EMPEROR TO VISIT VIENNA

(Special to The Monitor.) VIENNA.—It is announced that the German Emperor will arrive in this city on Sept. 20 where he will remain two days. The object of his majesty's visit is to personally tender his congratulations to Emperor Francis Joseph on the occasion of his birthday.

BEECH-NUT SLICED BACON IN GLASS JARS Served at Hotels and Clubs. Sold by Butchers and Grocers.

AMERICAN WILLOW WARE DINNER SET—\$12.50—12 PIECES Guaranteed safe delivery free at any railroad station in New England. Charge accounts solicited. Mention The Monitor. WALTER M. HATCH & CO. 43 and 45 Summer St.

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Lending Library W.B. Clarke & Co. All the new novels 25 & 28 Tremont St. 10 per day

Leading Events in Athletic World

SCHLECHTER STILL LEADS IN HAMBURG CHESS TOURNAMENT

Slightly Increases Hold on First Place by Defeating Niemzowitsch in Fifteenth Round—Latter Is Second.

ADJOURNED GAMES

HAMBURG—In addition to the regularly scheduled games of the fifteenth round the chess masters competing in the international tournament disposed of three of the adjourned games as follows: Duras won his game from Alekhine adjourned from the eighth round; Spielmann scored his game; Tartakower and Tarrasch defeated John in their game from the tenth round. In the fifteenth round the pairing was the following:

Leonhardt vs. Koehnlein, Spielmann vs. Speijer, Niemzowitsch vs. Schlechter, Teichmann vs. Salve, John vs. Marshall, Alekhine vs. Tartakower, Yates vs. Forgasz and Chotimirski vs. Tarrasch.

Schlechter entrenched himself more strongly in the lead which he jeopardized Wednesday, winning from Niemzowitsch. Duras had a bye and the American, Marshall, won his game from John. Teichmann defeated Salve, while Spielmann made great headway by his victory over Speijer in addition to winning his adjourned game. Chotimirski lost to Tarrasch, the latter adding two points to his score. In the other games Alekhine beat Tartakower, while Yates drew with Forgasz. The Leonhardt-Koehnlein game stood adjourned.

The record to date:

Players. W. L. D. Players. W. L. D.

Schlechter 30 2 0 Forgasz 7 6 8

Niemzowitsch 24 5 1 Tartakower 6 8 8

Duras 9 4 1 Leonhardt 5 5 6

Spielmann 9 5 0 Koehnlein 5 5 6

Teichmann 8 5 5 Salve 5 5 6

Marshall 8 6 0 John 4 5 5

Alekhine 7 6 5 Speijer 4 5 5

Tarrasch 7 6 5 Yates 2 12 2

Chotimirski 7 7 0

First Round (Phillips's Defense).

Schlechter (White).

1 P-K4 P-K3

2 Kt-KB3 P-Q3

3 Kt-B3 Kt-Q2

4 B-B4 P-K3

5 P-Q4 P-K2

6 P-K5 P-K4

7 Kt-KK5 P-K3

8 Q-R5 P-K4

9 BxR P-K4

10 R-B4 P-K3

11 B-K3 P-K3

12 R-K2 Kt-Q2

13 Castles Kt-B3

14 Q-R2 Castles

15 R-Q7 P-K3

16 R-Q P-K3

17 P-QK3 Kt-K3

18 R-Q P-K3

19 R-Q P-K3

20 R-Q P-K3

21 R-Q P-K3

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CAMPAIGNING WORK OF REPUBLICANS IN NEW YORK STARTED

NEW YORK—Eastern headquarters of the Republican congressional committee got down to business today after the preliminaries of "moving in" and a stream of speeches and campaign documents was started toward various congressional districts. Representative Loudenslager, who is in charge of the New York headquarters, has installed a force of clerks and the work of running a campaign is fully under way.

The Kansas primaries and the Iowa state convention are giving the politicians around headquarters plenty of food for conversation. Mr. Loudenslager searched the records today in vain for a parallel to the Iowa Republican convention.

"It is the first time to my knowledge that a state convention has repudiated the acts of the national administration of its own party," said Mr. Loudenslager. "But we think the insurgents went a little too far for their own good when they refused to allow President Taft's name to be mentioned in the convention. That is drawing politics very small, it seems to me."

URGES LAW FOR USE OF COMMON

(Continued from Page One.)

far as the sleeper might trespass on the grass.

"The absurdity of the present situation," says the commissioner, "becomes clear when it may be truthfully said that a man at the eastern end of Commonwealth avenue, which is a part of the city parks, might be prosecuted for a dozen different violations of whole-some rules and yet by simply crossing Arlington street might commit in the public garden exactly the same offenses without a possibility of legal punishment."

"I beg to recommend that in the respects mentioned and in all others which may be found desirable the ordinance governing the conduct of persons on the common and other public grounds shall be so amended as to conform to the park rules."

NEW YORK YOUNG LADIES SAIL ON PARISIAN TODAY

Party of Twenty, With Two Chaperons, Depart From Boston for Tour in Great Britain and the Continent.

A party of 20 New York young women, chaperoned by two matrons left here today on the Allan liner, Parisian, Captain Hains. They will make an extended tour of Great Britain and the continent.

The line sailed at 10 a. m. for Glasgow, with 60 cabin passengers and 40 steerage. Among those in the saloon are Mrs. M. E. Walbach, of Scituate, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ambrose of Forest Hills, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hill, of Stoughton, Mrs. Margaret Rennie, of Dorchester and Edward Caster of Maplewood.

HEARING ON LINE OF HARBOR IS SET

The date for the public hearing before the board of army engineers to consider the East Boston harbor line question was today set as Aug. 25, according to a telegram from Col. William Black of New York, president of the board.

At the hearing it is expected that the question will be taken up by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and a committee appointed to attend the hearing and give that body's views. The meeting will be in the Federal building.

BIG DAMAGE FROM FOREST FIRES.

MISSOULA, Mont.—The forest service bureau here estimated today that forest fires are now burning over at least 100,000 acres in Idaho and northwestern Montana, with a possible loss of timber estimated at \$2,500,000. The situation is most serious and more than 1400 men are now fighting the flames in alternating relays.

MR. GUCKHOFF IN PRISON.

ST. PETERSBURG—Alexander Guckhoff, president of the imperial Duma, who temporarily resigned his functions as president in order to serve a sentence of four weeks' imprisonment for fighting a duel with Count Uvaroff, a rival leader in parliament, entered the fortress of Peter and Paul Thursday to fulfill the penalty.

MR. SHERMAN TO TAKE STUMP.

UTICA, N. Y.—William B. McKinley of Illinois, chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee, was in the city a short time Thursday in consultation with Vice-President Sherman. It was stated that Mr. Sherman had consented to take the stump for the committee from Aug. 25 to Sept. 20.

PETITION FOR NEW STEAM ROADS.

Authority to construct and operate a new steam railroad in the western part of the state is asked in the petition to the railroad commissioners from the Hampden railroad corporation. Aug. 17 has been set as a date for a hearing.

MR. SHERMAN DENIES CHARGES OF SENATOR

(Continued from Page One.)

sumed before the investigating committee today, Congressman Creager was the first witness.

Mr. Creager said that McMurray had never made any offer to let him in on the contracts or suggested a bribe.

"I am the author of a bill providing for the disposal of Indian property," he said, "and this bill expresses the wishes of McMurray. In fact, it was prepared by him, but during the several months that McMurray and I discussed the Indian bill he made no improper suggestions to me. No person aside from Hamon made any suggestion that I construed as being improper."

"I am opposed to the McMurray contract being approved by the government and the bill for the disposal of these Indian lands met with the approval of the Oklahoma delegation, although it was suggested in the committee that a new bill be drafted."

"The Oklahoma delegation was organized with Gore as president and myself as secretary."

"Hamon told me that it could be arranged for me to get an interest in the McMurray contracts," Mr. Creager explained further, "but did not say that he (Hamon) had any interest in them. I did not mention that Hamon had authority to represent McMurray."

Senator Gore then cross-examined Creager briefly.

"What has Hamon said to you in reference to your testimony here?" Gore asked.

"Hamon asked me whether I would testify," Creager replied, "and I told him I would. I also told him what my testimony would be, and he expressed regret that I would be compelled to make a statement."

Jacob L. Hamon was called to the stand, following a brief executive session of the committee. Hamon denied that he had offered any bribe to Senator Gore.

On Thursday, the opening day of the inquiry before a special congressional investigating committee sitting here, Senator Gore stated that Mr. Hamon had intimated to him that Vice-President Sherman was one of "the men higher up" who were interested in the land contracts.

Before the committee convened today Senator Gore declared the denial of Vice-President Sherman, as well as those of Senator Curtis and Bird McGuire, whom he had also named as being interested in the contracts, were not entirely unexpected. Jacob Hamon, named as attempting to give the bribe, declared he wanted to go before the committee. There, he said, he thought he could "square himself" and explain in detail his connection with the land cases.

Senator Gore today declared that he will be able to prove that he was offered \$50,000 in the would withdraw his opposition to the McMurray contracts.

"I think I can make my charges stick," said Senator Gore. "The investigating committee will surely sustain me."

"I regret exceedingly that I was forced to repeat the statement made to me that Vice-President Sherman, Senator Curtis of Kansas and Representative McGuire of Oklahoma were interested in the McMurray contracts."

History of the Oklahoma Indian Land Legislation

WASHINGTON—The famous "McMurray contracts" responsible for Senator Gore's sensational charges of attempted bribery involve the proposed sale of 450,000 acres of rich mineral land belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

J. F. McMurray, an attorney of McAlester, Ok., and his associates, had made contracts with individual Indians by which the attorneys were to receive 10 per cent of the proceeds of the land sales, but Senator Gore opposed the McMurray contracts and introduced a measure in the Senate providing that all contracts with Indians must be confirmed by Congress. It was this measure that caused the trouble.

The possible "attorneys' fees" under the McMurray contracts are variously estimated from \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000. It is understood that there is a standing offer of \$30,000,000 for the land, while the geological survey has estimated the value at \$100,000,000.

McMurray's agents, it is charged, hastened to Washington to oppose the Gore measure. According to Senator Gore the bribe was offered to him in an effort to induce him to withdraw it.

The Gore measure was favorably reported and seemed to be well on its way toward passage. During the absence of Senator Gore on June 24, however, it came up in the course of routine business and its enemies had practically killed it when Senator Gore rushed into the chamber.

Realizing that only the most extreme measures could save the bill at that stage of the session, Senator Gore made his sensational speech in which he charged attempted bribery and that various members of Congress were interested in the deal. But at that time he mentioned no names.

On the last night of the session, just before final adjournment special committees were appointed by both House and Senate to investigate the matter. Mr. Gore had succeeded in having his bill re-amended, and adopted in such shape as to be satisfactory to him.

Under the previous law it was provided that all blanket contracts with Indian tribes required the approval of the President and President Roosevelt in 1908 refused to "O. K." tribal contracts made by McMurray. The McAlester attorney then proceeded to obtain individual contracts, which led Senator Gore to introduce his bill.

DEMOCRATS PREPARE DATA TO BE UTILIZED IN COMING CAMPAIGN

The Democratic party through its state committee is preparing data which is to be laid before the voters of Massachusetts during the campaign this fall relative to the work done by the Democratic representatives at the State House at the last session in support of the policy of the party, as outlined in the platform adopted at the 1909 Democratic state convention.

This data is to play an important part in the coming campaign, it is said, in view of the fact that practically the same platform will be adopted this year.

State Democratic leaders will claim on the stump that last year's platform was lived up to in its entirety, that one or more bills were introduced into the state Legislature covering each plank in the platform and that the Democratic representatives were a unit on all the essential measures advocated by the party in its platform. It will be claimed that this was done despite the fact that the Democrats were in a minority at the Capitol and that it was foreseen that nearly all the measures were fairly sure to be voted down by the Republicans.

It will then be argued by the stump orators that the record of the Democratic representatives at the State House is proof of the intention of the party to live up to its platform. This argument is to be supplemented by other data which is being prepared by Representative Thomas Riley of Malden, relative to the Republican vote on bills introduced in the Legislature by the Democrats, detailed explanation of which has already been made in these columns.

The combined data will be made the chief features of the attack upon the Republicans and the grounds of defense of the Democratic party in the fall contest.

State Senator J. Howell Crosby of the sixth Middlesex district today gave out a statement relative to his candidacy for renomination in which he said that he desires to be returned to the Senate but will enter no contest for the renomination.

As chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs, before which several matters of concern to the commonwealth are now pending, Mr. Crosby declares, it is only natural that a man in his position would like to see completed the important tasks which have been started under his direction.

The report of the commission on metropolitan improvements is to be made during the coming year. Senator Crosby was a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs when this commission was appointed and when it took under consideration many matters previously in charge of his committee. The senator desires to be a member of the Legislature when the commission makes its report and the points embodied therein are acted upon by the legislators.

The Democratic party leaders of the state are carefully surveying the field to find a likely candidate to oppose the Republican nominee for the United States senatorship now held by Senator Lodge. The Democrats expect Mr. Lodge to be renominated and realize the difficulty of finding a Democrat with the qualifications necessary for capturing disaffected Republican votes in the Legislature.

The Democratic eye has been resting for some time upon Charles S. Hamlin as one of the men best qualified to run against Mr. Lodge, and perhaps profit by the opposition work done by Mr. Ames. Mr. Hamlin has not been favorable to the proposition in the past, but Democrats of considerable influence in the party who desire Mr. Hamlin to make the run have hopes of winning him over to their point of view. Mr. Hamlin is out of the city at present and is taking no active part in politics.

ASPIRANTS IN EVERETT.

A new candidate for one of the Republican nominations for representative in the twenty-fourth Middlesex district is Fred W. Emerson of Everett. He has resided in that city for 50 years, is president of the Everett Veteran Firemen's Association, was street commissioner for three years and superintendent of streets for two years. He is a brother of former Chief of Police Samuel H. Emerson and his son William is clerk of the common council.

Both Representative James F. Cavanaugh and Charles W. Atkins have announced that they will seek reelection, but close friends of the latter say he has reconsidered his intention and is now thinking of withdrawing from the contest. Should this be done, former Representative William E. Weeks will again be a candidate, and Alderman Charles B. Rich is another probable candidate.

FOUR RANDOLPH CANDIDATES.

RANDOLPH, Mass.—Randolph will this year select the candidate for the Republican nomination for representative to the Legislature from the ninth Norfolk district, which is composed of Randolph, Stoughton and Sharon.

There are four aspirants, namely Fred M. French, who served a number of years ago; Joseph Belcher, master of the North grammar school; Dr. A. L. Chase and Daniel B. White.

Mr. French's name is brought forward with a view to putting him in line for the succession to Senator Eugene C. Hultman of Quincy, who is a candidate for a third term from the first Norfolk senatorial district.

It is stated that in case there should be a field of contestants against Mr. Hultman in the district, making his nomination doubtful, Mr. French would enter the list instead of being a candidate for the representative nomination.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT HOME FROM MINES ESCHEWS POLITICS

OSTER BAY, L. I.—"No politics; no statements regarding any political conditions until tomorrow, at least," said Col. Theodore Roosevelt Thursday night in response to inquiries regarding the attack of Senator Gore on Vice-President Sherman.

The ex-President returned home Thursday noon from his trip through northeastern Pennsylvania. He will make one or two other trips before starting upon his long western tour.

Scores of communications have been received by Mr. Roosevelt regarding the candidates for the New York governorship. It is regarded as probable that he will let his attitude on this subject be known within a short time.

One of his first consultations on the state situation will be with Leader Barnes of Albany. He may also have another conference with President Taft on this trip.

The ex-President does not intend to write anything regarding his trip to Pennsylvania, and this announcement had added to the speculation as to what it was all about.

No one had an opportunity to ask Mr. Roosevelt what he thought about Senator Gore's statement regarding Vice-President Sherman, today. When the former President rushed from his automobile into his office he threw a hurried declaration at a little knot of newspaper men in the hall awaiting him.

"I have no statement to make about Sherman," And he disappeared into his sanctum.

URGENTLY CALLS FOR FEDERAL GRIP ON ALL WIRELESS

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral Schroeder, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, has urgently recommended government control of all wireless plants. The Atlantic fleet made a great record in wireless transmission, the admiral reports.

The flagship frequently took 200 messages a day, but the work was needlessly interrupted by commercial operators and schoolboys with amateur plants on shore. At times the wireless operations of the fleet were completely suspended.

Day signaling with searchlights has been highly developed in the fleet, and on one occasion in a thick fog a ship eight miles off was called back to her anchorage and the searchlight signals were read without the aid of a glass.

Shoe Buyers Here Today

Among the wholesale boot and shoe buyers in Boston today are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—C. F. Snow of Smith & Herrick, Essex.
Allentown, Pa.—H. Leh of H. Leh & Co.
Baltimore, Md.—J. Seligman of J. Seligman & Co.
Bangor, Me.—Mr. Arnold of Arnold Shoe Co., Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—Mr. Pratt of Smith, Wallace & Co., 183 Essex st.
Cleveland, O.—W. Cady of Cady, Feltson Co., Ocean House, Swampscott.
Concord, N. H.—Mr. Cannon of Cannon & El Paso, Tex.—Haymer Krupp, U. S. Havana, Cuba.—J. M. Otero of Fernandez Yaldez & Co., U. S.
F. Gomez of Fradera y Justafe, U. S.
Marion, Va.—W. E. Hodges, U. S.
New York city.—D. Allen of Allen & Co., Essex; Mr. Smith of Morse & Rogers, Omaha, Neb.—F. P. Kerkendahl, Tour. Philadelphia, Pa.—Mr. Miller of Simon Miller & Co., U. S.
Portland, Ore.—R. J. Prince, in Maine.
Port Arthur, Tex.—J. F. Haley, U. S.
Reading, Pa.—J. B. Knorr of Knorr & Rath, U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—J. Weinbach of Banner Shoe Co., U. S.

BAY STATE YACHTS ASSUME THE LEAD FOR DAY TROPHY

(Continued from Page One.)

lost her race in class P when her block broke at the peak, the peak collapsing. It was later fixed, but not until too late.

After crossing the line the Winnie ran down a 15-foot Annisquam yacht, dismasting the latter. After clearing this yacht she collided with a 21-footer, breaking off the latter's gaff. The summary:

Yacht and owner. Time.
H. M. S. Timandra, J. B. Fallon. 2 01 34
Mavroun, George Lee. 2 03 47
Amoret, C. E. & H. S. Wheelock. 2 04 18
Winnio, A. W. Stevens. 2 07 18

CLASS Q.
Gringo, S. H. Barnes. 2 17 26
Little Biddy, W. M. Wood. 2 22 40
Tobacco Hill, D. M. & J. S. Proctor. 2 26 06
Rhemberg, B. S. Norcross. Withdrawn

CLASS M.
Nutmeg, A. C. Jones. 2 17 08
SONDER CLASS.
Cima, Guy Lowell. 2 19 49
Sally, E. J. Perotti. 2 20 15
Beaver, C. H. W. Foster. 2 21 45

FEW STRIKERS TAKEN BACK.

MONTREAL—Dissatisfaction with results since the settlement of the strike on the Grand Trunk railway appears to increase among the conductors and trainmen. Few strikers are now reinstated.

Mr. Murdoch, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, continues to urge patience.

PHYSICS PROFESSOR RESIGNS.

John Trowbridge, director of the Jefferson physical laboratory and Rumford professor at Harvard University, has resigned, to take effect Sept. 1. He will continue as honorary director of Jefferson laboratory.

Brief News About the State

KINGSTON.

The Rev. J. P. Dickerman of Foxboro will preach in the Mayflower Congregational church Sunday, the Rev. Harrison L. Packard having left for Littleton, Mass., to begin his new pastorate in that town.

Richard E. Woodward of this town has been representing the St. Stephens' Boating Club of Lachine, Canada, where he is spending the summer, in some of the canoe races, and has made an excellent record. He finished second in the intermediate singles at the 25th annual regatta of the St. Lambert Boating Club. Later at the Eastern club divisional regatta held under the auspices of the Valois Boat club he won a second prize and finished third in the intermediate class. By these records he has qualified for the final C. C. A. regatta at St. John Aug. 6, where the races will be between the best paddlers in the Dominion.

WALTHAM.

Workmen are tearing away the wooden wall in front of the Metropolitan park reservation on Moody street and are building a stone embankment.

City Treasurer G. B. Willard has issued a call for a loan of \$35,000 in anticipation of taxes.

Carpenters of the public buildings department are laying a new floor in the gymnasium of the high school. The beams upon which the old floor was laid were found to have almost completely rotted away.

Company C has completed preparations for its annual tour of duty with the fifth regiment, M. V. M., commencing Saturday.

The laying of the mains of the metropolitan water system on Commonwealth avenue will be somewhat delayed by a cave-in Thursday.

MALDEN.

The public property committee is having a high concrete wall erected about the Judson street schoolhouse. This wall is being constructed in place of a fence as an experiment and if it proves attractive similar walls will be built about many of the public buildings.

The school committee has voted to close the Daniels vacation school a week from today owing to lack of funds.

The local milk dealers have raised the price of milk one cent per quart, making it nine cents.

Capt. Henry C. Bacon has appointed James A. Kennedy a sergeant in company L of the fifth regiment, and David W. Craig of Melrose has been made a corporal.

TAUNTON.

The Washington Park Yacht Club of Providence, R. I., was entertained Thursday by the Taunton Yacht Club.

The new central police station will be formally opened Sept. 1.

George Boyle, for many years a driver in the local fire department, has resigned.

The Y. M. C. A. will conduct open air services at Woodward's Springs Sunday afternoons during this month.

MIDDLEBORO.

The Sunday school children in Rock Village are holding their annual picnic today at Lake Tispicquin.

The movement for the extension of the electric light service in the Rock village seems to be progressing favorably.

The Rev. E. H. Cleveland of this town will act as chaplain at a New York institution for the remainder of the summer season.

FRANKLIN.

Arthur E. Fairbanks of Westboro, district deputy of the twentieth Masonic district, will pay an official visit to Excelsior lodge, F. & A. M., Sept. 15.

New books on sociology, political science and economics, to the number of 50 or more, have been added to the public library.

RANDOLPH.

The library of the Ladies Library Association has been reopened.

The Rev. H. A. Weston of the Church of the Unity is at Ossipee, N. H.

Pilgrim lodge, N. E. O. P., will hold a lawn party with Miss Helen N. Houghton, North Main street, Wednesday.

HOLBROOK.

The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal church will hold a lawn party on the church grounds Aug. 12.

The Rev. Edward Evans of the Winthrop Congregational church is taking his vacation this month.

MAYOR CALLS ON CITIZENS.

COLUMBUS, O.—Mayor Marshall, with the departure of half of the national guard on duty, has just issued a formal call upon the men of Columbus for 1000 special policemen to serve during the street car strike. Seventeen hundred troops still remain here.

MISSIONARY ALLIANCE MEETS.

The annual convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance opened today at the camp meeting grounds, Old Orchard, Me., and daily sessions will be held until and including Aug. 15.

GIRL RESCUES CHILD.

Marion Ross, a Chambers street girl, was saved from the hoofs of a pair of runaway horses on Beacon street yesterday by Louise Maguire of 29 Revere street.

OLD GUARD HOLDS REUNION.

At Nahant yesterday afternoon some 80 members of the Old Guard of Massachusetts held the annual summer reunion at the Relay house.

WINTHROP.

Mrs. James A. Welsh of Point Shirley is the hostess today for the sewing circle of the Margaret Winthrop lodge of Rebekahs.

About \$50 was raised by the sale at the little mission chapel at Point Shirley this week and the money is to be included in the fund to purchase land for a new house of worship.

Brendon J. Keenan, chairman of the board of selectmen, will not announce his decision as to being a Democratic candidate for senator from the twenty-seventh Suffolk district.

The park commissioners George E. Mitchell, Myron Tewksbury and Charles W. Foster, placed a large box in the Shirley street school yard, and filled it with sand this week. This is greatly appreciated by the little tots, who play there under the direction of an instructor.

WAKEFIELD.

It is expected that the tax rate will be announced at the end of this month. The present rate is \$10 and an increase of at least \$1 is expected, which will be due largely to increased state, metropolitan park and sewer assessments.

Considerable revaluation work was planned this year, but did not take place to any extent as only two members of the board have been able to attend fully to their duties.

The Ladies Auxiliary to the Clan McPhail, O. S. C., will hold no meetings this month.

The children's wading beach on the park shore of Lake Quannapowitt has been cleaned and vegetation removed from the water from Lake avenue to the foot of Lawrence street.

HANOVER.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Hackett entertained 150 members of the Rose Standish Rebekah lodge of Rockland at a supper Thursday evening. This afternoon a lawn party will be held and this evening an entertainment will be provided.

The Center Hanover fire department has recently installed a new fire alarm in the belfry of the First Congregational church at Center Hanover and is now arranging a set of signals.

The old passenger station at West Hanover is being remodeled. The freight department, which occupied one end of the building, has been removed and will occupy a concrete building now being erected.

QUINCY.

The Board of Trade has voted to attend the second day's session of the Atlantic deeper waterways convention at Providence Sept. 1.

The Thirty-ninth Regiment Association will hold its annual reunion at Revere Beach Aug. 18.

Mayor William T. Shea will act as ringmaster at a society circus by Winthrop lodge, B. P. O. E., of Winthrop, Saturday evening.

The Memorial Congregational and Atlantic Methodist Episcopal churches will hold union services this month.

The Rev. Archibald McCord, D. D., of Taunton, will preach in the Bethany Congregational church Sunday.

BRIDGEWATER.

Nippenicket Tribe of Red Men held a degree meeting Thursday evening and worked the warrior's degree. Visitors were present from the lodges in neighboring towns.

The Odd Fellows and the Congregational church teams will play in the church league series Saturday afternoon.

The state road on a portion of Main street is being relaid and repaired and at present the street is practically impassable for teams and automobiles.

The Bridgewater team in the trolley league will play at East Bridgewater Saturday.

NORWELL.

The annual reunion of companies F and G of the forty-third Massachusetts regiment will be held at Ridge Hill grove Aug. 23.

The Norwell hall team will play the Riverides of Cambridge at the Norwell Center grounds Saturday afternoon.

The annual reunion of the Stetson Kindred of America will be held at the old Stetson homestead Saturday, Aug. 20.

The D. Willard Robinson W. R. C. of this town will hold its annual outing at Nantasket beach Aug. 17. The corps will entertain the members of the G. A. R. post on this trip.

National and State Celebrities at Provincetown Fete Today

J. Henry Sears, President of the Memorial Association That Built Big Tower, Describes Steps and Labors of Several Years Which Now Successfully End.

(Continued from Page One.)

Draper, with the Lieutenant-Governor, Louis A. Frothingham, and several of the Governor's staff, also steamed into the harbor on a private yacht.

Provincetown woke up this morning eager for a third big day in its history. The first was Nov. 21, 1920, when the famous compact was signed in the cabin of the Mayflower. The second was the laying of the cornerstone of the Pilgrims' monument, Aug. 7, 1907, by President Roosevelt.

The ceremony began at 11 o'clock, when the Rev. James de Normandie, of Boston, delivered the invocation.

In the speakers' stand sat the President of the United States, the secretary of the navy, the Governor of Massachusetts, and national and state officials of rank, while in the great grandstand and on the sand stretches of the hill from which the massive monument towers were massed men and women from all over the country.

The town is crowded with visitors, and 10,000 more arrived this morning.

The fleet ended its practise work at 2 p. m. Thursday, and then divided, the major portion coming here, the rest going to Rockport. Accompanying the Connecticut for this harbor were the battleships Michigan, Louisiana, South Carolina, Kansas, New Hampshire and Mississippi. The Idaho, Solace, Yankton, Pautuxent and Panther accompanied this fleet. The second squadron, in command of Rear Admiral Murdock, arrived Thursday night at Rockport for the reception there and will return to report to Rear Admiral Schroeder next Monday.

Immediately upon anchoring, the selectmen of Provincetown went aboard the Connecticut to tender the welcome of the town. Rear Admiral Schroeder received the committee, and in expressing his appreciation of their kind and referred to the advantages of Cape Cod bay as a drill ground for the fleet. During the visit of the selectmen there was formally presented to the rear admiral deeds to two plots of ground adjoining Evans field to be used by the fleet for athletic sports.

The United Order of Pilgrim Fathers of Boston arrived by special train this morning in a body and attired in costumes patterned after those worn by the pilgrims of two centuries ago.

At the banquet the following will sit at the President's table, from right to left in this order: The Rev. Caleb Fisher, Heman A. Cushing, Howard Davis, M. Van Weede, Holland; the Rev. James de Normandie, J. Henry Sears, Admiral Bertram, Lieut.-Gov. Louis Frothingham, President Emeritus Eliot, Harvard; Gov. Eben S. Draper, Artemus Hannum, President Taft, Henry Cabot Lodge, George von L. Meyer, Admiral Seaton Schroeder, James T. McCleary, John F. Fitzgerald, Ernest W. Roberts, the Rev. R. Perry Bush and the Rev. William H. Ryder.

When the Mayflower leaves port flying the President's flag, all ships will man the rail together as the Mayflower approaches and will fire a national salute following the motions of the flagships when the Mayflower has reached a safe distance.

Ships will illuminate ship from 8 p. m. until 10 p. m., turning on and off with the flagships. The greatest care will be taken to guard against unsightly display of illuminating lines while the ships are dressed.

Senator Lodge Represents Absent Secretary of War

Senator Lodge said in part:

"The secretary of war has done me the honor to ask that I should represent him here today. A member of the commission created by law, it would have been his duty, as it is now mine, speaking in behalf of the government of the United States, formally to commit this monument to the keeping of the commonwealth of Massachusetts and to the care of the memorial society to whose exertions its existence is so largely due.

"We are here today in not one of the famous historic places on which the foundations of the United States and Canada were laid. Those known to all men, are to be found at Jamestown; in the valley of the St. Lawrence, where the Pilgrims of France were hung to the breeze three centuries ago; at Manhattan, where the Dutch planted their West India Company; on the Delaware, where the Swedes, after an interval of 500 years, carried to a conclusion the voyage of the Vikings; at Plymouth across the bay and at Boston and Salem the seats of the great Puritan migration.

"There was no settlement established; no foundation stone of a nation laid here. Yet is this spot perhaps the most memorable of all. Here certain political conceptions which have affected the belief, the fortunes of the faith, not merely of the American people but of civilized mankind, were set down on paper and given to the world.

"What was that act? Only giving adhesion to certain principles set down on paper. That was all. Merely the expression of certain thoughts. But it is thought which finally rules the world of men. Here in this compact of the Mayflower I find two conceptions which seem to me of great significance; both potent factors in history since that November day 290 years ago. Three years since, on the laying of the cornerstone, I spoke

of one of them, the idea of an organic law adopted by all the people, changeable only by the act of all the people, above all other laws, the bulwark and defense of certain rights and the embodiment of certain other fundamental principles lying at the root of free government. In this conception we see the origin of the written constitution which has played so great a part in modern history.

"The other principle conspicuous in the compact is that of democracy. All the men signed. It was the work of all the people. Democracy and popular government were well nigh forgotten words when the compact embodying both was signed. Slowly the principle spread almost unnoticed through the American colonies. A century and a half went by and then the democracy of the Mayflower compact rose suddenly militant upon a world which did not understand. Its voice was heard in Philadelphia; the boat of its drums broke on the air at Lexington; its first shots rang out at Concord bridge and at Bunker Hill. Democracy won in the new world. Then came a pause, and then democracy seized on France. Its armies swept over Europe and at last the world understood. After Waterloo another pause, while the Polignacs and Metternichs thought that they could turn back the wheels of time and make the old system flourish where the plowshare of the French revolution had rent the soil and turned the furrows. It was the vainest of dreams. Even while the Holy Alliance was tightening the chains, Greece rose in arms and then came democracy, once more in France in 1830 and in England in 1832. Another pause and again the new popular force broke out in 1848 and from that day to this has gone steadily forward until now it is known even in Russia and China and is acknowledged and powerful in Turkey, Persia and Japan.

"In this age of ours money and material success have assumed proportions never before witnessed. Both are proper and necessary objects of ambition. Neither is a lofty or complete ideal in the life of a man. We see the dangers which they breed. On the one side is the man who has succeeded a greed is often developed which is too ready to disregard law and trample on human rights. On the other side among those who have been unable to satisfy their craving for wealth appears envy and malice which under thin disguises would destroy the more fortunate and involve the prosperity of guilty and innocent alike in a common ruin.

"Between the two extremes we must find the middle way, a sane and effective method of curbing overgrown power and protecting human rights, which are first and most sacred, without wrecking all other rights and destroying those opportunities for success which civilization has built up. It is a great and difficult task, infinitely more complicated than anything the company of the Mayflower had to meet. But their way of meeting their problem was then and is now the right and the noble way. They set before themselves high ideals and strove with all their might to attain to them. They put the aspirations of the soul above the demands of the flesh. They were laborious and thrifty, but their money and possessions were not their highest aim. Their spirit was that which has given saints and martyrs to religion and to the world its art, its literature, its science, its intellectual triumphs, all which makes man the paragon of animals and breathes into his soul the faith that he has that within which can never die.

"We must have material prosperity, but not to that end or that nation which makes wealth its god and expects to find salvation in large statistics. The spiritual and the intellectual bloom and flourish when the material is withered and dead. High ideals in the conduct of life are what survive and that is why the Pilgrim narrative stands forth in the pages of every history as one of the great events of the time, not because they were among the founders of the republic, but because they had great purposes and by their conception of duty influenced the fate of men.

"As the evening closed round the little ship on that day in late November the lanterns were lighted and when the night came they threw a pale yellow gleam upon the water. It was a faint light. It could not penetrate the dark woods where perhaps some savage lurked and watched, yet it seems to me as I look back as if that little light streamed forth now, broad and brilliant across 300 years, passing over continent and ocean and shining with the clear radiance which all men can see and understand.

"How far that little candle throws its beams. So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

Dr. Charles W. Eliot Lauds Pilgrim Love of Freedom

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, delivered the main historical oration of the day, laying stress upon the inextinguishable love of religious freedom exhibited by the Mayflower pioneers.

Dr. Eliot said in part: "The Pilgrims exhibited through their whole career a deep-seated, comprehensive and inextinguishable love of freedom. It was their desire for freedom from ecclesiastical control which led to their organization as an independent church in England, and finally drove them to Holland in

THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS

BY FELICIA D. HEMANS.

The following famous verses were set to music for today's exercises and were sung for the first time by the Harvard Quartet at Provincetown today:

The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast,
And the woods against the stormy sky
Their giant branches tossed.

And the heavy night hung dark
The hills and waters o'er,
When a band of exiles moored their bark
On the wild New England shore.

Not as the conqueror comes,
They, the true-hearted, came;
Not with the roll of the stirring drums,
And the trumpet that sings of fame.

Not as the flying come,
In silence and in fear;
They shook the depths of the desert
gloom
With their hymns of lofty cheer.

Amidst the storm they sang,
And the stars heard and the sea;
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods
rang
To the anthem of the free!

The ocean eagle soared
From his nest by the white wave's
foam;
And the rocking pines of the forest
roared—
This was their welcome home!

There were men with hoary hair
Amidst that pilgrim band;—
Why had they come to winter there,
Away from their childhood's land?
There was woman's fearless eye,
Lit by her deep love's truth;
There was manhood's brow serenely
high,
And the fiery heart of youth.

What sought they thus afar—
Bright jewels of the mine?
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war?—
They sought a faith's pure shrine!

Ay, call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod;
They left unstained what there they
found—
Freedom to worship God.

search of religious liberty; and what chiefly attracted them to the North American wilderness was the hope that they could create there a new society, which would be free from the restrictions and the temptation of feudalism and ecclesiasticism.

"In the cabin of the Mayflower on the 21st day of November, 1620, all the adult males of the company signed a compact by which they set up a government which did not derive its powers, like all previous colonies, from a sovereign or a parent state, but rested on the consent of those to be governed, and on manhood suffrage.

"The first act of the citizens under this compact was to choose by manhood suffrage a governor until their next new year's day. The Pilgrims never accepted a governor appointed by a king or other sovereign, or by a commercial company. They started on this continent the practice of electing the head of the state by manhood suffrage for a limited period—for one year in Plymouth.

"The Pilgrims were active promoters of religious toleration. They welcomed to the communion service members of the Anglican church, the Geneva church, the Dutch church and Presbyterians. The soundness of their principles and practice in respect to toleration is demonstrated by the fact that out of them were evolved in a century and a half that complete religious toleration and that universal rejection of an established church supported by taxation which characterize the United States.

"The Pilgrims were pioneers in the practice of industrial cooperation; they were primarily members of a peculiar, independent church, and their devotion to their religious opinions and practices had been proved by years of persecution in England and 13 years of exile in free Holland; but they were also self-supporting, industrious people who held the soundest views about private property on the one hand and the common duty of productive labor on the other.

"The Pilgrims with all their extraordinary idealism kept their feet firmly planted on mother earth. They believed in productive labor, in trade with a profit, in honesty, self-support and comfortable independence. They were no soft and lazy dreamers, but steady, hard workers.

"The Pilgrims originated many practices which afterwards became common throughout New England. Thus, civil marriage was the only form of marriage recognized or practised. It was the Pilgrims who in 1621 instituted the New England festival of Thanksgiving, recently become national. It was they who instituted the annual muster or training day of the militia six years before the charter of the Massachusetts Bay Company absorbed or consolidated the various English claims in and near Boston by a grant of all the territory from three miles south of the Charles river to three miles north of the Merrimack, and reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific—a narrow strip, but a long one indeed. It was they who instituted trial by jury in New England by a law cited by the people Dec. 27, 1623."

Lieut.-Gov. Frothingham Recalls Early Heroism

Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham spoke as follows:

"The importance of the event that took place here this morning is well attested by the distinguished company which gathered together in this picturesque and beautiful spot. When an assemblage is graced by the presence of the chief magistrate of the United States, the Governor of the commonwealth and his council, the senior senator from Massachusetts, the most distinguished educators in the country and the many other notables gathered here it stands forth indeed as a unique occasion. Too great importance cannot be given to the commemoration of an event which founded a new civilization. The Pilgrim settlers were no mere adventurers. They were governed by firm purpose, not for gain, not for conquest, but for the establishment of a community where they

could worship God according to their own lights.

"Their fortitude and their firmness enabling them to endure a long and tempestuous voyage and to brave the rigors of a New England winter, their industry and business ability and withal the sweetness and gentleness of their spirit mark them as a great people. Though merged in the Puritan, they gave to the latter traits of power and dignity and gentleness to the great improvement of the Puritan. The Pilgrims left the church of England—the Puritans stayed in and fought. What would the Pilgrims think if they returned and found their small settlement had grown in Massachusetts alone to be a population of over 3,000,000 people, and people who had left their mark on every era of history? What would be their amazement when they saw cities larger than imagination pictured any in their old country and found a land populated by 90,000,000 prosperous people living under a free government, imbued still with the spirit of the Pilgrims and inhabiting the one great successful republic on the face of the earth.

"What would be their pride were they here today to see a President of the United States from that state which their descendants, marching under the lead of Rufus Putnam and the Ohio company, and sailing down the Ohio in another Mayflower to found Marietta, did so much to colonize. How great would be their interest when they saw a canal being constructed over the very route that they traveled after building a small pinna at Manomet in which to sail up a creek to within four or five miles of the other coast and by carrying their goods the rest of the way avoid the dangerous shoals of Cape Cod. They would be less surprised if they returned to see the people here still engaged in occupations on the sea. They would recognize that the qualities developed through fighting the dangers of the sea and braving its terrors were the same that counted in the territorial expansion of this continent. They would realize that what they had braved was remembered and appreciated, that we revere the past and know that no nation can last long that forgets what it owes its progenitors."

J. Henry Sears Tells How the Monument Was Built

To commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims on American soil and the signing of the compact of the Mayflower this monument has been erected. The Mayflower remained in this harbor for 35 days. During that time parties were sent out to endeavor to find a suitable place for a settlement, and after encircling Cape Cod bay they reached Plymouth, where they decided to fix their residence, and later the Mayflower was taken there.

The first landing on American soil was in this place, the first settlement was at Plymouth. In this harbor was born the first child of the Pilgrims, Peregrine White.

The erection of a monument to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims has been advocated for more than 50 years. The present association was formed in 1892 and incorporated at that time, but little was done until 1902, when they applied to the Legislature for the sum of \$25,000 provided an equal sum could be furnished by outside parties. This was done and in 1905 the amount having been subscribed the \$25,000 was obtained from the Legislature.

In the meantime a bill had been presented to Congress asking for the sum of \$40,000 provided an equal sum could be obtained otherwise. The bill was before Congress for two sessions, and in June, 1907, it was finally passed. This gave the association \$90,000.

The cornerstone was laid Aug. 20, 1907, in the presence of the President of the United States and other distinguished guests. The monument was completed in June of the present year. Placed in the interior of the monument are 180 memorial stones donated by different towns and cities. Its summit stands 252 feet above the base and 345 feet above the sea. The work is now done and we, in the presence of these distinguished guests, dedicate it to the American people.

In all branches of life that they also must recognize that the only hope for the future of this nation is in their own support of and obedience to the law. This nation must be governed by laws not by men.

"May this monument last for all time as an inspiration to all our people to cultivate the simple virtues possessed and the great principles enunciated by the Pilgrims.

"It is most fitting that this monument whose cornerstone was laid by one President should be dedicated by another. The first was a direct descendant of the early Dutch settlers. The latter is a direct descendant of the Pilgrims and the Puritans of our own commonwealth, one who exemplifies their virtues and is a twentieth century embodiment of their ideas and ideals. I am proud and honored to present to you the President of the United States."

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The Hon. Wm. Lawrence in Reply to Senator Lodge

The Hon. William B. Lawrence replied to the speech of Senator Lodge, saying in part:

"The erection of this landmark of liberty was made possible for the association by the patriotic and generous assistance of the town of Provincetown, of the commonwealth and of the United States of America acting through its Congress. We now enjoy the fruits of their labors, in the loftiest monument ever erected in New England.

"The nation was the largest contributor, and to you, Senator Lodge, as the special representative here today of the government, and likewise to the commonwealth and to all other contributors who have cooperated in this noble and glorious undertaking, the association hereby acknowledges with gratitude its appreciation for their assistance and for the presence here of our honored guests today.

"It is of interest today to note how the Pilgrims dealt with the men who

Dr. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, Extols Deep-Seated Love of Freedom, Religious and Civil, That Distinguished the Pilgrims.

were not willing to concede the right of every man to have an equal chance with his fellows and who wanted all the privileges for themselves; for there are not wanting in our own times men who threaten that they will use their own liberty for their own ends and advancement where none have power to command, and powerful and wealthy combinations of selfish interest and criminal greed are said to be not yet entirely extinct.

"We are told that the Pilgrims 'in their hard and difficult beginning found discontents and murmurings arise among them, and mutinous speech and carriage; but they were soon quelled and overcome by the wisdom, patience and just and equal carriage of things by the Governor and the better part which claved faithfully together in the main.'"

"This monument was erected by the association in the belief that if the principles of the compact are faithfully put in effect in our government, if our laws are just and equal, and are faithfully and impartially enforced they will be sufficient in the future as in the past for our well ordering and preservation."

Henry H. Baker Praises Cape Cod Native Loyalty

Henry H. Baker of Hyannis, after the unveiling of the tablet of the monument, spoke in part as follows:

"I deem it my especial privilege and honor to participate in these dedicatory exercises as the representative of the people of Barnstable county. Even upon an occasion like this, of such importance and significance as to be honored by the presence of the eminent chief magistrate of the nation, it perhaps is not altogether improper that a native and citizen of Cape Cod should be assigned a part. For this is the Cape Cod Pilgrim Memorial Association. Here at Provincetown this association had its origin in 1892. And it was in the historic Cape town of Brewster at a meeting of the Pilgrim Club, a local organization, held on May 31, 1901, that the beloved president of this association, Captain Sears, first suggested enlarging the scope of the work of the Provincetown association and raising funds to build the monument we dedicate today; and it was the earnestness and zeal and hearty support of the members of this little Pilgrim Club of Brewster which gave to Captain Sears and his colleagues the courage and the faith to begin the task which in so short and unprecedented a time has resulted in the building of this magnificent memorial.

"What then is the meaning and significance of the monument to those of us who will continue to dwell under its shadow? Shall we citizens of the Cape dwelling on this sacred soil, in this historic environment, be content to felicitate ourselves upon our Pilgrim descent? Shall the inscription upon this tablet have for us at least no meaning? Or rather shall we show that we have indeed inherited the ideals of the signers of the compact and that the remembrance of them shall be perpetual with us? Shall we be true to the same sense of duty and spirit of liberty that actuated them? The signers of the compact looked to the future, not to the past. Let us do likewise in our day and generation. Ours is the inheritance and by virtue thereof ours is the duty and responsibility."

A Boston Army Engineer Turns Over Keys to Shaft

The war department engineering corps under whose direction the Cape Cod monument was constructed was today represented by Thomas E. Janson, assistant to the Boston army engineer, Col. Frederic V. Abbot. The last named official was unable to attend owing to a pressure of business.

The monument was built with Lieut. Col. Edward Burr as head of the constructing force. On that officer's departure to Washington, Mr. Janson was put in charge. It was he who today finally turned over the keys, signifying the release from the war department of the commission entrusted to it by Congress.

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ENGRAVING CASES GIVEN TO MASTER

After a trial hearing, Judge Hitchcock in the equity session of the superior court today decided to send to a master the bill brought by the Suffolk Engraving Company, together with several other bills recently filed, against the Photo-Engravers Union No. 3, seeking an injunction to restrain the defendants from interfering with the business or employees of the photo-engraving firms, or proceeding with the strike which is pending.

In view of the fact that the union could demand a hearing on every bill, the court and council deem it advisable to have all the cases heard at the same time by a master.

CHARLTON EXTRADITION CASE.

WASHINGTON—The first step in the extradition of Porter Charlton to Italy was taken Thursday afternoon, when the Italian government sent to the state department the papers setting forth the facts in the case against Charlton. This was preliminary to a request for extradition.

(Continued from Page One.)

nate superstition and by their just, fair treatment of their red neighbors. "Their colony grew in numbers slowly. After 10 years the Massachusetts Bay colony of Puritans from England took possession of Boston and Salem and as far north as the Merrimack. They came in far greater numbers and founded many settlements more prosperous. But it was by this band of Plymouth Pilgrims that the possibility of establishing a successful asylum for political and religious refugees in New England was made manifest.

"The difference between the Pilgrims and Puritans emphasizes the heroism of the Plymouth colonists. The Puritans had been a very powerful party in England. They had wealth and social prominence and influence. When they came they sailed in comfort and freedom from danger and they came in thousands. Not so with the Pilgrims. They were the humble men whose faith was extreme in its simplicity, and stern. The spirit which prompted them to brave the seas, to land on this forbidding coast in winter and to live here, has made the history of this country what it is. It prompted and fought the revolutionary war. It welcomed and fought the civil war and has furnished the United States the highest ideals of moral life and political citizenship. We need not defend the lack of liberality which in their early history the Pilgrims may have shown to those differing with them in religious belief and creed. Out of the logic of their processes intellectually there came religious freedom, while in the energy of their religious faith they unconsciously met the hardships that were inevitable in search for liberty.

"It is meet, therefore, that the United States, as well as the state of Massachusetts, should unite in placing here a memorial to the Pilgrims. The warships that are here with their cannon to testify to its national character typify the strength of that government whose people have derived much from the spirit and example of the heroic band. Governor Bradford, Elder Brewster, Capt. Miles Standish, are the types of men in whom as ancestors either by blood or by education and example as citizens the American people may well take pride. This magnificent monument will fittingly remind the traveler by sea of the beginnings of New England and note the fact that those whose spirit of liberty was to persist for centuries, even to the foundation and preservation of our great republic, here first saw the land and here first put foot upon the shore."

Wording on Bronze Tablet Unveiled This Afternoon

One of the principal acts of the dedication of the monument was the unveiling of a bronze tablet over the door facing the harbor, on which was the following inscription, written by President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard:

Nov. 21, 1620, the Mayflower, carrying 102 passengers, men, women and children, cast anchor in this harbor, 67 days from Plymouth, England.

The same day 41 adult males in the company solemnly covenanted and combined together "into a civic body."

This body politic established and maintained on the bleak and barren edge of the vast wilderness a state without a king or a noble, a church without a bishop or a priest, a democratic commonwealth, the members of which were "straightly tied to all care of each other's goods and of the whole by every one." For the first time in history they illustrated with long suffering devotion and sober resolutions the principles of civic and religious liberty in practice of a genuine democracy. Therefore, the remembrance of them shall be perpetual in the great republic that has inherited their ideals.

ALASKA STEAMER IS SINKING.

SEATTLE, Wash. — A wireless despatch from Juneau, Alaska, today, states that the Canadian Pacific steamer Princess May, carrying 100 passengers, is sinking off Center island. The Princess May was bound for Victoria from Skagway and was due in Juneau today. No details have been received.

STRAY FISHERMEN LANDED.

Joseph Porter and Homer Corbeau of the schooner Quannapowitt, one of the Boston fishing fleet, were landed here today from the Norwegian steamship Reidar, from Louisburg, C. B. The men strayed from their vessel off Nova Scotia and rowed three days and nights to reach shore.

NEW HAVEN TO SELL ROAD.

President Mellen has signed an agreement whereby the Rhode Island Company, which is owned by the New York, New Haven & Hartford, will sell its trolley line in Massachusetts to the Worcester & Blackstone Valley Street Railway Company for \$42,050.

RUSSELL CASE UP IN OCTOBER.

Unless there is further objection by counsel for the contestants, Judge Morton of the supreme court will grant a motion that the Russell case be called immediately follow the jury trials at the October term of the supreme court at Cambridge.

DIRECTORY OF Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

ADDING AND LISTING MACHINE Louis C. Chase, 179 Summer St., Boston. Comptograph Adding Machine and Milling Machine Co., 391 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.	CLOCKS, HALL, TOWER, ETC. Daniel Pratt's Son, 53 Franklin St., Boston. COAL Metropolitan Coal Co., 20 Exchange Place, Boston. COMMERCIAL FURNITURE W. B. Badger & Co., 182 Portland St., Boston.	FEED, FLOUR, HAY AND GRAIN (WHOLESALE) E. S. Woodhouse, 16 & 18 Dockash Pl., Scranton, Pa. FERTILIZERS Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Richmond, Va.	KNIT UNDERWEAR AND UNION SUIT MFGRS Carter's Underwear, Needham Heights, Mass. LANDSCAPE AND GARDEN ARCHITECTS S. P. Negus, A. M., 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Hay 581.	MONOGRAMS IN ALL METALS John A. Salzman, 17-21 Bromfield St., Boston. MUSIC PUBLISHERS Victor Kremer Co., 108 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.	PLASTERERS Robert Gallagher Co., 100 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. PLUMBING Wm. H. Mitchell & Son Co., 1 Province Court, Boston, Mass.	SPECIALTIES IN SHOES AND STATE AGENTS HOOD RUBBER CO. Grand Rapids Shoe & Rubber Co., 23-30 So. Ionia St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
ADDRESSING IMITATION TYPE-WRITER LETTERS AND HAND DISTRIBUTING The Boston Mailing Co., 391 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.	CONFECTIONERY SPECIALTIES Purdy Confectionery Co., 179 Portland St., Boston. CONTRACTORS' EQUIPMENT AND RAILROAD SUPPLIES A. L. Derry & Co., 427 Connelly Bldg., Scranton, Pa.	FIRE ESCAPES J. T. Cowles Co., 223 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill. FISHING TACKLE H. A. Whittemore & Co., 50 Pearl St., Boston.	LASTS Geo. H. Van Pelt, 440 W. Huron St., Chicago, Ill. LEATHER NOVELTIES (ADVERTISING) The Enterprise Co., 170 Summer St., Boston.	OSTRICH FEATHERS Felix Kornfeld, 55-59 Summer St., Boston, Mass. OVERALLS MANUFACTURERS Brattleboro Overall Co., 77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.	POST CARDS Green & Co., 200 Broadway, New York. PRECIOUS STONES Phelps & Perry, 3 Malden Lane, New York, N. Y.	STEEL CASTINGS George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
ADVERTISING AGENTS Parry, Burditt & John, 1390 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago. Wood, Putnam & Wood, 161 Devonshire St., Boston. Lovett Advertising Co., Inc., Room 69, 282 Washington St., Boston. C. Ironmonger, 20 Vesey St., New York, N. Y.	CONTRACTORS FOR ELECTRIC WIRING Lord Electric Co., 112 Water St., Boston. CORRESPONDENCE PAPERS Eaton, Crane & Pike Co., Pittsfield, Mass.	FURNACE AND COMBINATION HEATERS Trask Culin Furnace Co., 44 Sudbury St., Boston. GRANITE AND MARBLE POLISHERS' SUPPLIES Harrison Supply Co., 5-7 Dorchester Ave., Extension, Boston.	LIMESTONE AND MARBLE W. J. Sullivan, 99 Southampton St., Boston, Mass. LINENS A. W. Baylis & Co., 93 Franklin St., New York, N. Y.	PAPER DEALERS Andrews-Burr Paper Co., 54 India St., Boston, Mass. PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS AGENTS The Arnold Roberts Co., 180 Congress St., Boston, Mass.	PUBLISHERS Photo-Era Magazine (Wilfred A. French), 383 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. RAISINS Ideal "Not-A-Seed" Brand, 229 Board of Trade Bldg., Boston, Mass.	STOCK EXCHANGE BLACKBOARDS, DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS Eugene M. Dornhoff, 631 The Hookery, Chicago, Ill.
ARCHITECTS Warren & Gerrish, 53 State St., Boston, Mass. ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS G. W. & F. Smith Iron Co., Gerard and Reading Sts., Boston, Mass.	DESIGNERS OF DIAMOND JEWELRY Carl H. Skinner, 12 Milk St., Boston. DICTIONARIES AND ENCYCLOPEDIA MANUFACTURERS Syndicate Publishing Co., 12-14 W. 32d St., New York, N. Y.	GROCERS-WHOLESALE Silas Pierce & Co., Ltd., 59 Commercial St., Boston, Mass. Sylvester Brothers Company, Seattle, Wash.	LOOSE LEAF AND MANIFOLD BOOKS A. E. Martell Co., 159 Devonshire St., Boston. LUMBER H. W. Taylor & Co., Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.	PAPER MANUFACTURING Ray State Paper Co., 60 India St., Boston, Mass. PAPERHANGERS' PASTE Boston Paste Co., 31 Travers St., Boston.	RAILROAD SUPPLIES Commonwealth Steel Co., St. Louis, Mo. RUBBER GOODS Morgan & Wright, Detroit, Mich.	TELEPHONE SYSTEMS (PRIVATE) S. H. Couch Co., 156 Purchase St., Boston.
ARTIFICIAL PALMS AND PLANTS Boston Decorative Plant Co., 65 Summer St., Boston. ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Samuel Davis, 18 Tremont St., Boston. Josiah S. Dean, 18 Tremont St., Boston. William Donahue, 1 Liberty St., New York.	ELECTROTYPES Dickinson Electrotype Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston. ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT LAMPS Sunbeam Incandescent Lamp Co., 500 South Clinton St., Chicago; 463 West St., New York, N. Y.	HARDWARE SPECIALTY MFGRS P. C. W. Mfg. Co., 1 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. HARPS Melville A. Clark, 410-12-20 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.	LUMBER DEALERS (WHOLESALE) Crandall & Brown, 3300 Center Ave., Chicago, Ill. LUMBER, PINE AND HARDWOOD, MFGRS. AND EXPORTERS. Southern Pine Lumber Co., Texarkana, Ark.	PATTERN MANUFACTURERS May Manton Pattern Co., 132 E. 23d St., New York City, N. Y. PEANUT BUTTER Kelly's Dixie Brand, 200 State St., Boston.	RUBBER STAMPS Union Stamp Works, 175 Washington St., Boston. SAFES F. A. Hyde & Co., 110 Sudbury St., Boston, Mass.	TEMPERATURE REGULATION (AUTOMATIC) Johnson Service Co., 12 Pearl St., Boston.
BELTING AND MILL SUPPLIES Henry K. Barnes Co., 234 Devonshire St., Boston. BIBLE MFGRS. (ILLUSTRATED) Syndicate Publishing Co., 12-14 W. 32d St., New York, N. Y.	ELECTRIC HEATING DEVICES Simplex Electric Heating Co., Cambridge, Mass. ELECTRIC AND GAS LIGHTING FIXTURES McKenney & Waterbury Co., 181 Franklin St., Boston.	HAT AND BONNET FRAMES MFG J. S. Sieve & Co., 105 Summer St., Boston. HEATING APPARATUS Ridgway Furnace Co., 6 Portland St., Boston.	MACHINE TOOLS AND MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES Chandler & Farquhar Co., 36 Federal St., Boston. MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS W. E. Dennis, 88 Broad St., Boston.	PIANOS Kraft & Bates, 32 Boylston St., Boston. PICKLE MANUFACTURERS Mrs. E. G. Kidd, 706 E. Leigh St., Richmond, Va.	SAW MILL MACHINERY Union Iron Works, Main St. and Second Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. SHOCK ABSORBERS Knapp-Greenwood Co., 1000 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.	TIME STAMPS AND RECORDERS (AUTOMATIC) The Automatic Time Stamp Co., 160 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
BOOKBINDERS EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS Dudley & Hodge, 299 Washington St., Boston, Mass.	EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Mercantile Reference and Bond Assn., 387 Washington St., Boston, Mass. ENGRAVING (STEEL AND COPPER PLATE) McKensie Engraving Co., 155 Franklin St., Boston.	INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES Wheeler & Shaw, Inc., 79 Milk St., Boston, Mass. INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS Hinkley & Woods, 32 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.	METAL WORKING MACHINERY Prentiss Tool & Supply Company, New York, Boston, Buffalo, Syracuse, Scranton. MILLINERY GOODS Felix Kornfeld, 55-59 Summer St., Boston, Mass.	PICTURES Green & Co., 200 Broadway, New York. PIPE ORGAN BUILDERS Coburn Organ Co., 220-224 Washnetaw Ave., Chicago, Ill.	SPARK PLUGS Knapp-Greenwood Co., 1000 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.	TYPEWRITER RIBBONS AND CARBON PAPER Kee Lox Manufacturing Co., 176 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
BUILDING CONTRACTORS Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston. BUTTER CUTTERS The Automatic Individual Butter Cutter Co., 102 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.	CLOAKS, SUITS AND FURS Menage & Co., 521 Washington St., Boston.	JERSEYS AND SWEATER COATS William H. Wye & Co., Needham, Mass.	MEN'S CLOTHING Pierce Billings & Co., 89 Kingston St., Boston, Mass.	PIANOS Kraft & Bates, 32 Boylston St., Boston.	SAW MILL MACHINERY Union Iron Works, Main St. and Second Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.	WASHING MACHINES Imperial Machine Stamping & Welding Co., 89 E. First St., South Boston, Mass.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

HOUSE DRESS.

Such a simple satisfactory dress as this one is liked by any busy woman. It is especially adapted to the nurse, but also suits the woman of household cares. Again, it is simple at the same time that it is perfectly neat and attractive. It is smart in effect and it is easily slipped on and off. One of the pretty inexpensive printed wash fabrics makes this one, but almost any material of the simpler sort is appropriate, gingham and chambray are much liked, percales are used and nurses' costumes wear linen, and for a still cooler dress some of the heavier lawns and batistes are quite appropriate.



The waist is a very simple one, finished with hems at the front edges and made with front and back portions. There is a patch pocket over the left front. The neck can be finished with a rolled-over collar or with a standing collar and with either collar the applied box plait can be used if liked. The elbow sleeves are full and gathered into bands and finished with rolled-over cuffs. The long full sleeves are gathered into bands. The plain long sleeves are made with upper and under portions and can be buttoned at the inside seams to the depth of the wrists. The skirt is made in six gores and the two are joined by means of a belt and the closing is made by means of buttons and buttonholes.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 7½ yards 24 or 27, 6½ yards 36 or 41, yards 44 inches wide. The pattern 6727 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inch bust measure and can be obtained at any May Manton agency or will be mailed to any address on receipt of price (10c). Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SOME TRIED RECIPES.

LOBSTER MAYONNAISE.

One boiled lobster, three hard boiled eggs, one small beet, a bunch of water-cress, two lettuce, mayonnaise sauce. Carefully wash and prepare the salad. Cut the flesh of the lobster into pieces convenient to eat with a fork. Put the feelers and lobster coral on one side. Mix the pieces of lobsters with the salad, arranging it in a salad bowl with the sliced cooked beet and egg.

Garnish the salad with these, arranging the colors to blend as prettily as possible. Arrange some of the reddest pieces of the claws upright in the center, with the feelers and a few feathery pieces of endive. Serve the mayonnaise sauce separately, because if it is poured over the salad becomes soddish.

STUFFED PEPPERS.

Hollow six peppers and parboil them. Into two cups of cold rice stir a table-

spoonful of melted butter, one-half teaspoonful of celery salt, and salt if required. Break about three slices of crisply fried bacon into tiny pieces and mix into the rice, fill the peppers with the mixture. Roll the stuffed peppers in egg and bread crumbs twice (until covered) and fry in deep fat.

RASPBERRY RICE PUDDING.

Soften one tablespoonful of gelatin in three tablespoonfuls of cold water, then place over boiling water until dissolved. Press through a coarse sieve enough cooked rice to make one cupful, and add one cupful of raspberry juice, the dissolved gelatin, half a cupful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice and the beaten whites of three eggs. Fold in one cupful of heavy cream beaten until stiff, turn into a wet mold and let harden on ice. Unmold and serve with fresh berries over the top.

PEACH SNOW.

Pare and slice thin a quart of peaches, sprinkle them with a half a cupful of powdered sugar, and place in a glass dish. Whip a breakfast cupful of cream to a stiff froth, stir in half a cupful of powdered sugar and the stiffly whipped whites of three eggs. Flavor with half a teaspoonful of almond extract, heap it over the peaches and serve cold.

BERRY MUFFINS.

Mix two cups sifted flour, one half teaspoon salt and two rounded teaspoons baking powder. Cream one fourth cup butter with one half cup sugar, add well-beaten yolk of one egg, one cup milk, the flour mixture, and white of egg beaten stiff; stir in carefully one heaped cup blueberries which have been picked over, rinsed, dried and rolled in flour. Bake in muffin pans 20 minutes.

A PUDDING GARNISH.

Skin of lemons or orange make nice garnishing if carefully prepared. Cut the peel into shreds two inches long; boil until soft in one gill of water with one ounce of loaf sugar; then put on a flat plate and stand in the refrigerator to get icy cold.

IN THE SHOPS OF THOSE WHO ADVERTISE WITH US.

The Red Cross steamship line is now offering tourists and vacationists an excellent opportunity to enjoy under the most comfortable conditions an all-sea trip to Halifax, N. S., and St. John's, N. F. The large, powerful steamers of this line are equipped with every modern improvement for safety and comfort, and make the round trip in 12 days. Two days in Halifax and St. John's give the voyager ample time to visit the many charming and wonderful points of interest in and around these unique cities. The fare is only \$60, and this includes berth and meals at sea and in port. Communicate with Bowring & Co., 17 State street, New York city, for particulars.

It will interest many to know that Walter M. Hatch & Co., 43 and 45 Summer street, have reduced the price of their Jap-o-lit waist from \$2.75 to \$1.98. This is a genuine reduction, the

quality of material, workmanship and stock in the waists being the same as when the higher price prevailed.

Browning, King & Co. are now disposing of broken lots of this season's men's suits at marked down prices. Children's suits, including regulation khaki suits, are also very much reduced in price. Straw hats of every description, with the exception of panamas, can be had at a uniform price of \$1.50. Madras shirts, values \$1.50 and \$2, at the special price of 95 cents.

Whether it is due to natural timidity or to neglect, few women have so trained themselves as to regularly indulge in the exhilarating exercise of swimming. That they are physically capable of doing so is abundantly proven by a visit to the St. Botolph gymnasium, 42-44 St. Botolph street, Boston, where select classes of women and children are being taught the mysteries of the art by expert women instructors. That the pupils enjoy the recreation is evident and the progress made after a few lessons is remarkable.

Residents of the Back Bay district who through circumstances beyond their control are obliged to remain in town over night during the heated term have at least the opportunity of enjoying at Leonard Brothers' new sea grill, 1070 Boylston street, a fish dinner equal to anything to be found at shore resorts. On application tables will be reserved for parties.

In their August sale Noyes Brothers, Washington and Summer streets, have practically reduced the prices of their entire stock from one-third to one-half, and consequently rare bargains in men's suits and accessories are to be had. Special reductions are made in neckwear, shirts, raincoats, English stormcoats and outing suits.

The attention of the readers of The Monitor is called to the pre-inventory sale of the Craftsman Company of Boston, 470 Boylston street, during the continuance of which every one will have the opportunity of purchasing samples of artistic furniture at prices considerably below the usual. Some small lots of exquisite curtain fabrics are also for sale at actual cost prices.

MASS. TECHNOLOGY.

Recent alumni elections resulted: Will. H. Foster '04, Frederick N. Fowler, Jr., '02, Henry A. Francis '83, R. S. Franklin '02, Matilda H. Fraser '90, Horace S. Fraser '85, Frank W. Friend '07, William P. Frink '86, Arthur B. Frizell '88, Clarence E. Fuller '93, H. B. Fullerton, '79; Frederick B. Gaenslen, '88; William B. Hunter, '08; Edmund J. B. Huntton, '89; Arthur W. Huse, '08; Russell T. Hyde, '08; Roger O. Ingalls, '05; George O. Jackson, '99; Sidney V. James, '08, and Herbert Jacques, '77.

The present administration of the alumni association will hold meetings of the council on the first Mondays in October, November and January. The last meeting on Jan. 2, will be the annual meeting when reports will be due and such appointments as are called for in the constitution will be made.

CAREER AS TEACHER DOES NOT APPEAL TO GIRLS IN WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—This year Wellesley graduated a class of 265 seniors. Only 86 of the 265 graduates name teaching as their expectation for the future. This proportion is smaller than ever before.

Aside from these prospective teachers, others of the graduates anticipate the following careers: Resume home life, 73; pursue advanced courses of study leading to the higher degrees, 20; enter settlement work, 9; marry within a few months, 8; enter upon literary work, 3; travel, 3; take up farming, 2.

Commenting on the results of their canvass, the committee in charge says, in brief: Of the 86 who intend to teach scarcely 50 per cent showed any real inclination toward the profession. On other occupations in general, aside from teaching, the committee reports: To any one interested in present social and economic conditions, settlements and many other forms of organized work afford an opening. Lectures and public readings are much in demand, and well paid for in comparison with the labor entailed. Landscape gardening has been done successfully by women and should be interesting to those who have taken the courses in college, although for reader returns farming is much more practicable. It is only of late that farming has had full justice done to it as a very pleasant as well as paying employment. Women have not only gone into it on the small gardening scale, but are prosperous owners of large wheat farms and fruit ranches.

For the graduate with taste there are many practical openings. She may do interior decorating, design gowns for dress-making or wholesale establishments, find employment as buyer or importer in large department stores or in the shops which make a specialty of artistic furnishings and art objects. If she has a decided artistic bent there are various kinds of arts and crafts work: jewelry, pottery, book-binding and illustrating.

To descend from the artistic to the commonplace, it could well happen that more intelligent women would undertake running hotels and restaurants.

GOES TO ASSIST ON GIRLS' COLLEGE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Louis L. Griebel will leave this week for Constantinople to superintend the building of the American College for Girls. He has been for 14 years superintendent for a Boston contracting firm and has been identified with some of the largest building enterprises in Providence. He will be accompanied by his family and by Clarence Mathewson and George Eddy of Greenville, also by two Boston men, C. Hibbard and Alexander Wright.

CONSTRUCTION WORK UPON UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IS HUGE

BERKELEY, Cal.—The buildings of the University of California, which represent a total expenditure of more than 20,000,000, set a pace for the whole educational world. The plans were drawn by M. Henri Jean Emile Benard of Paris at a cost of more than \$200,000, paid by Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, after a world's architectural competition. For the purpose of adapting his plans to the topography of the campus, M. Benard spent two years at Berkeley, and had the assistance of John Galen Howard, professor of architecture at California.

The scheme calls for 55 buildings, many of which are yet to be erected, and it will be several years before the magnificent conception can be realized. The buildings already erected and those under construction involve an expenditure of \$1,965,275 and include a library and a law school.

These will be followed by a memorial gateway to the grounds, \$48,000; a laboratory building for the department of physics and chemistry, \$400,000; a group of five buildings for the agricultural and horticultural schools, \$300,000 each; a general classroom, \$300,000; an infirmary, \$150,000; an auditorium, \$1,000,000; a museum to hold the immense collections already acquired for the university by Mrs. Hearst at a cost of more than \$500,000; a botany building, \$250,000; a laboratory and museum for the zoological department, \$250,000; a group of seven dormitories for men and five dormitories for women students, from \$100,000 to \$200,000 each; an alumni hall; buildings for mathematics, history and economics, languages, engineering, fine arts, men's gymnasium, women's gymnasium, military drill hall, commons or dining hall, clock tower, president's house, power plant and several concrete bridges across the ravines that intersect the campus.

ANNOUNCE LATEST CENSUS RETURNS

WASHINGTON—The census office today announced the following results of the 1910 enumeration with changes since 1900:

Cincinnati, O., 364,463, increase 38,561, or 11.8 per cent. Bloomington, Ind., 8838, increase 2378. Hamden, Conn., 5850, increase 1224. Bonham, Tex., 4844, decrease 198.

DEMOCRAT CHAIRMAN JUBILANT.

WASHINGTON—Declaring that insurgency has torn the Republican party asunder throughout the West and middle West, Representative James T. Lloyd, Missouri chairman of the Democratic national congressional committee, returned to Washington Thursday after a trip through California, Utah, New Mexico, Colorado and Kansas.

What Other Editors Are Saying

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the selection of Senator Crane by President Taft to tour the West and sound public sentiment, and then report confidentially to the President.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—Senator Crane of Massachusetts has been asked to tour the middle and far West quietly, sound public sentiment, estimate the respective force of current tendencies and lay a candid and conventional review of affairs before the President. Senator Crane fills the bill and Mr. Taft may depend upon him to ascertain and report the facts in regard to insurgency, citizens' wishes and the kind of leadership and statesmanship desired by the people of the West.

WASHINGTON STAR—If Senator Crane makes a tour of the West for observation purposes he will observe, and have something to tell upon his return. He is a listener rather than a talker; a negotiator rather than an agitator or expounder. He holds his tongue in several tongues. Such men are very useful at all times in politics, but particularly so at a time like the present. The man who can hear both sides and see both sides is able to find his way around and help both sides. And today there are two different sides to the Republican problem.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—President Taft could have no wiser or safer political adviser than Senator Crane of Massachusetts, who is to take account of the Republican stock in a trip through the West in the fall, and report. The Commercial remarked a few weeks ago that the Republican party came out at the end of the session in much better shape than it had reason to expect, adding: "For this it has to thank President Taft, Senator Crane of Massachusetts and the House insurgents." Senator Crane is a man of honor who has the respect and liking of all his associates. And he is also the shrewdest political diplomatist in the Senate.

CHICAGO POST—President Taft has asked Senator Winthrop Murray Crane to go out on a scout through the country and to return with a report on political conditions. Mr. Taft knows his man. During his journey Mr. Crane will absorb barrels of information, and not a drop will leak until he gets back to headquarters and pours out the accumulated waters of knowledge. There will be no headlight on the locomotive that pulls the senator's train, and the bell cord will hang loose all the way. Mr. Crane flits noiselessly from station to station. He sees, but is not seen, and he hears, but is not heard.

LYNN (MASS.) ITEM—No better man could have been chosen by President Taft to go through the West and report on the political conditions than our Senator Crane. There will be no speeches en route, or in any of the great centers of population, no band playing, no fireworks, no noise. In the quiet and

unobtrusive manner which is so distinctively his own, Senator Crane will make the proposed tour, and on his return and report to the President the latter will know about all there is to know of the political situation.

CHICAGO JOURNAL—Mr. Crane of Massachusetts has come and gone. Like Mr. Aldrich, he came as the private messenger of President Taft to ascertain the real feeling of the West toward the administration, and use his influence to overcome Republican insurgency. Unlike Mr. Aldrich, he came and went silently, gunsmoke from one standpoint to another, fence-fixing for the battle of ballots in November. Neither Aldrich, the millionaire rubber magnate, nor Crane, the millionaire papermaker and railroad man, both New England to the point of insularity and completely identified with the eastern Republican grand dukes and the tariff barons, is qualified to discover the truth about western political sentiment, or to exercise any pacifying influence with Republican insurgents.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT—The despatching of Crane on a political mission through the West at this time is an inspiration. It shows good generalship in the person who incited it. Probably the President himself is the man who planned the trip, as Crane, by the invitation of its occupant, has been a more frequent visitor at the White House during the past year and a half than has any other member of Congress. He will see and hear things on his coming visit, but he will divulge nothing except to the man who proposed it, and who is keeping a close watch on every eddy which reveals itself in the political current.

FAVOR PROFESSOR SPRAGUE FOR NEW MAINE PRESIDENT

ORONO, Me.—The resignation of George Emory Fellows as president of the University of Maine will take effect Sept. 1. Although no intimation as to his successor has been made, it is known that strong influences are at work to secure the election of Prof. Robert James Sprague, Ph. D., who now holds the chair of economics and sociology in the university.

Professor Sprague was born in Frankfort, hardly 20 miles down the river from the University of Maine. He graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in '95, received B. A. degree from Boston University in '97, M. A. in '99 and Ph. D. in 1901. He also attended the Harvard graduate school and received the M. A. degree there in 1900. He spent two years in research work in Europe and from 1901 to 1906 was professor of economics and sociology in Knox College. He has a permanent appointment on the staff of the Carnegie Institution. He has been a member of the faculty of the University of Maine since 1906.

The only other candidate spoken of is Abram W. Harris of Northwestern University, who was president of the University of Maine from 1895 to 1901.

MAINE CONSTRUCTS ROADS AND CONNECTS THE ENTIRE SYSTEM

Proposed Trunk Line Will Reach 120 Places and 1200 Miles Is Planned by Commissioner.

AUTOISTS INCREASE

AUGUSTA, Me.—Highway Commissioner Paul D. Sargent announces that one section of five and a half miles of highway between Rockland and Rockport is being constructed at the present time while another section 3000 feet long in South Portland, near Cas's corner, is being rebuilt. A section one mile long has recently been completed in the town of Poland, while a mile section is under contract and practically completed in the town of Casco. Bids for two miles of work in Kennebunk were rejected because they were too high and bids of 8000 feet of trunk line in Kittery are now under consideration.

The proposed trunk lines will pass through all the cities of the state and through 120 towns and resorts. The main line includes Biddeford, Saco, Portland, Lewiston, Auburn, Augusta, Waterville, Bangor, a distance of 190 miles. It will provide for roads conveniently leading from the trunk line to the Rangely lake region, the Penobscot valley and other sections of the state. This line will follow much the same route that is traversed by the automobiles today in passing from one section of the state to another. The total amount of state roads provided for in the plan as now formulated by Commissioner Sargent is 1200 miles. Last year the state appropriated \$221,000 for state roads, of which amount \$200,000 was used for the payment of state aid to cities and towns.

During the past year there has been a great increase in the number of automobiles owned by Maine people and registered under the state law. Many of these owners have occasion to visit different parts of the state, and in addition there are hundreds of summer visitors who bring their automobiles with them. While the summer visitor does not pay a tax to the state for permission to bring his automobile here, he leaves considerable money in Maine.

At the last session of the Legislature a bill providing for licensing automobiles after the plan in force in Massachusetts and New Hampshire failed to receive sufficient favorable consideration. It will again be brought before the lawmakers when they assemble here next January.

MAINE MAN CHOSEN CHANCELLOR OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

MILWAUKEE—Two events Thursday occupied the attention of the Knights of Pythias grand encampment and supreme lodge convention, the election of officers and the competitive drill.

Vice-Chancellor George M. Hanson of Maine was elected to the supreme chancellorship. Thomas J. Carling of Macon, Ga., was elected supreme vice-chancellor over B. S. Young of Ohio and Benjamin I. Sallinger of Iowa.

Other officers elected are: Supreme keeper of records and seal, Fred E. Wheaton, Minneapolis; supreme prelate, the Rev. Joseph H. Spear, Shreveport, La.; supreme master of exchequer, Thomas D. Meares, Wilmington, N. C.; supreme master at arms, Edward Horton, St. Thomas, Ont.; supreme inner guard, Harry A. Drachman, Arizona; supreme outer guard, H. M. Wadsworth, Philadelphia; board of control, George A. Bangs, Grand Forks, N. D., and W. J. Duval, Kansas.

The order now has 720,000 members. The Pythian Sisters voted not to consolidate the rituals.

George M. Hanson, the new supreme chancellor, is a lawyer of Calais, Me. He has been mayor of the city and is the present Democratic candidate for Congress from the fourth district. He has long been prominent in the judicial affairs of the order.

FRANKLIN'S RATE REMAINS AT \$17

FRANKLIN, Mass.—The tax rate for the year will be \$17 per \$1000, the same as in 1909.

The total valuation of real estate is \$2,546,985; of personal estate \$1,091,670. The increase in taxable property over last year is \$144,095. The number of polls is 1415.

EDWARD SIMMONS PASSES ON.

NEW YORK—Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank of New York, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and a potent factor in the financing of the Panama Railway Company, passed away at his summer residence, Lake Mohonk, N. Y., early today.

MORE WATER FOR BROCKTON.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The water commissioners at their meeting this evening will have the problem on hand of providing more storage capacity. On one of the hot days last month there was a greater consumption of water than the pump at Silver Lake could supply.

Prince Says Trip to Pole by Balloon Will Be Slow Result of Careful Study



PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA. Member of Zeppelin polar investigation expedition who has written of intention of its leaders.

BERLIN—Prince Henry of Prussia, who is a member of the Zeppelin preliminary Arctic expedition party now headed for Spitzbergen to study conditions for the proposed Zeppelin dirigible balloon expedition to the north pole, states in a message from Tromsø, Norway, today, that it is not the intention of the promoters to attempt to reach the pole before a full preliminary investigation has been made.

No start by balloon will be attempted until complete knowledge of conditions in the ice world bearing on the success of the expedition, such as the nature of the polar air currents, the possibilities of landing upon the ice fields, etc., has been assembled. It may, said the prince, be five, ten, or even fifteen years before the aim of the Zeppelin expedition, attaining the pole by the air route, will be reached. Then, too, the main object of the enterprise is technical.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAL DEFICIT

WASHINGTON—Postmaster-General Hitchcock was gratified when he returned home from Europe Thursday to learn of the fulfillment of his prediction of a reduction of \$10,000,000 in the yearly postal deficit.

The report of the auditor showed the saving for the fiscal year to be \$11,573,000. The total amount of the deficiency for the 12 months ending June 30 was \$5,970,000, as against \$17,480,000 for the preceding fiscal year.

OCTOBER PRISON TOUR TO BE MADE

NEW YORK—A 2000-mile trip of inspection to visit the principal reform and penal institutions in the eastern and central part of the country will be undertaken by the foreign delegates to the eighth international prison congress, which will convene in Washington early in October and at which forty civilized nations will be represented. The sessions of the congress, the first to be held in the United States, will be held in the Smithsonian Institution. President Taft is scheduled to speak.

The week before the congress, the American Prison Association will hold its annual meeting in Washington, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2, according to an announcement made here today.

EXPULSED TEXAS SENATOR IS AHEAD

AUSTIN, Tex.—With fewer than 3000 votes cast at the recent primary still out, Bascom Thomas, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is leading A. Davidson, who ran for reelection, by about 15,000 votes.

Thomas' nomination seems to be assured. He was expelled from the last Senate because he charged that graft existed in that body. He made the race for Lieutenant-Governor on that issue, and if he is elected he will preside over several of the senators who voted for his expulsion.

SECOND LONGEST MEMPHIS PERMIT

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The second largest building permit ever issued in Memphis, the million-dollar courthouse being the first, is the permit for erecting the new union railroad passenger station. The cost of the structure named in the permit is \$600,000, and the paper cost in fees \$305.

It provides for a three-story depot building of brick and stone, concrete foundation and concrete and tile roof.

BROCKTON DELEGATES INVITED.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The national conservation congress has asked Mayor Clifford and the Board of Trade each to appoint delegates to the convention in St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 5 to 9. Mayor Clifford says he will name the delegates within a few days. The executive committee of the Board of Trade will consider the matter this evening.

THREE BIG TUNNELS UNDER THE CHICAGO RIVER NEARLY DONE

Street Cars Will Soon Travel Beneath Stream Between Retail District and West and North Sides.

THE COST IS \$2,500,000

CHICAGO—Three large tunnels under the Chicago river will soon be completed and ready for use for street cars, and another great step toward an ideal transportation system will have been taken. Two of these connect the retail district with the west side, and the other joins the north side and the retail district.

The east and west tunnels are at Washington and Van Buren streets and the north and south tunnel is at La Salle street. They are expected to eliminate the vexing car delays at the river during the rush hours, to avoid the delays resulting from the open bridges, and also to be instrumental in the installation of the most important "through routes" planned for in the traction settlement ordinances. The three tunnels represent an expenditure of about \$2,500,000.

"The Washington street tunnel is complete now," said George W. Jackson, the contractor, "with the exception of removing the excavation from the core at both ends. By Sept. 1 it will be practicable for the Chicago Railways Company to proceed with the laying of rails."

The La Salle street tunnel is being constructed by H. H. McGovern & Co., and is not so far advanced because it was not started as soon. A novel method for Chicago, is being employed here. The tunnel itself is being built in the form of twin concrete-lined steel tubes, which will be dropped into place.

At the Railway Terminals

The Chesapeake & Ohio railway private car No. 5 occupied by the assistant to the president, G. B. Wall and party passed through Boston early today en route from Richmond, Va., to Biddeford, Me.

The passenger department of the New York Central Lines will furnish two first class Pullman equipped special trains from South station at 9.30 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. tomorrow for the Knights Templars en route to Chicago.

J. E. Vernon, signal engineers of the eastern district, New Haven road, has a large force at work putting in concrete foundations for mechanical switch and signals between Boston and New London, Conn.

The private Pullman car Colonial occupied by President Montt of Chile and party in charge of Chandler Hale, assistant secretary of state is due to arrive at South station at 7 o'clock this evening via the New Haven road.

The passenger department of the New Haven road provided five special trains today for the accommodation of those attending the Pilgrim Monument dedication at Provincetown.

Statistician Cunningham of the Boston & Albany road who has been observing railway conditions in Europe for some time has arrived in London on his way home and is expected at his South station headquarters in a few weeks.

JAPANESE LINE BUILDS TURBINE

Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Japanese steamship line) will soon launch a third turbine steamer, 630 feet in length, 90 feet beam and equipped like the Tenyo Maru and the Chiyo Maru (called the Lusitania of the Pacific) with every modern equipment.

The company has a trade agreement with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company whereby they shared in the division of business and of expense. This it is said has not been satisfactory and a new arrangement with the Western Pacific is the result.

CRITTENTON HOME FOR GIRLS BURNED

The Florence Crittenton home for girls in Swampscott was burned Thursday evening with a loss of \$8000. The interior of the building was so thoroughly destroyed that it will have to be practically rebuilt. All the inmates escaped. This is the second fire within two days at the home, the former, starting in the basement on Wednesday, causing only trifling damage.

TRY TO KEEP SIDEWALKS CLEAR.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Brockton Merchants Association has seconded the efforts of the Board of Trade in protesting against the use of streets and sidewalks by peddlers and lecturers, which interferes with the easy passage of pedestrians. John E. T. Fraser and Emil Wolstead will interview Mayor Clifford for the association.

GIFTS TO PROVIDE PURE MILK.

Arthur H. Brooks, treasurer of the association for providing pure milk for children, located at 64 Tyler street, announces that contributions amounting to \$418 toward the work had been received. The total amount needed was \$14,000.

NATIONAL INTEREST AROUSED BY AVIATION MEET IN STADIUM

National interest has been aroused in the Sept. 3-13 aviation meet at Soldiers field, under the auspices of the Harvard Aeronautical Society, declares F. P. Jackson, manager of the Wright brothers, who stopped in Boston yesterday for a consultation with the managers of the aero meet. He expressed himself highly satisfied with the plans for the contest, which, he said, will be doubtless international in its character.

The Wright company, according to Mr. Jackson, has at present more orders for machines than it can comfortably attend to, and it has been found necessary, as well, to restrict the number of exhibition flights to be given during the coming season. Recently the Wrights have been forced to refuse entry into several meets on account of the unsuitable flying ground offered, but in their entry in the Harvard-Boston meet they feel that the conditions under which the airmen will compete will be favorable to good performances.

SALEM AND CASTINE TO REMAIN AT NAVY YARD FOR REPAIRS

Word has been received at the Charlestown navy yard authorizing the stay of the scout cruiser Salem and the gunboat Castine at the yard for repairs. The Salem will be at the yard while her turbine engines are being overhauled and other repairs made, which will probably keep her as long as two months.

The gunboat Castine, which was run ashore at Provincetown several weeks ago to prevent her sinking after she had been rammed under water by the submarine Junot, will remain at the yard during August at least. The damaged plates have been repaired, but it was decided that while the necessary overhauling of her electrical equipment was under way it would be economical to make other changes in electrical appliances.

With the work authorized on the battleships New Jersey and Missouri, in reserve at the yard, the battleship Illinois, which is to be reconstructed, and the auxiliaries Ajax and Vestal the prospect for steady employment for a large number of workmen looks good.

Playhouse News

COBURN PLAYERS.

Shakespeare's "As You Like It" was performed Thursday evening in Sanders theater by the Coburn players. The cast:

Frederick.....George Currie
The banished duke.....George Currie
Jacques.....Frank Peters
Amiens.....William Arnold
Le Beau.....William Raymond
Charles.....Charles Henderson
Oliver.....Charles Fleming
Jacques.....Cecil Magnus
Orlando.....Mr. Coburn
Adam.....Roydon Erylne
Touchstone.....Augustin Duncan
Corin.....J. J. Kennedy
Sylvius.....Walter J. Connolly
William.....Roydon Erylne
Rosalind.....Mrs. Coburn
Celia.....Amelia Barlow
Phebe.....Theodosia de Coppel
Audrey.....Alice Wilson

As it had been planned to give the play on the greensward back of Sever hall, the presentation did not have even the advantage of natural foliage for scenery. The audience was good sized and well disposed, however, and gave evidence of taking much pleasure in the performance.

The settings were of more than Elizabethan simplicity, two tree-stumps and a bench forming the only settings. Intermissions were marked by the darkening of the stage. The performance occupied two hours.

The acting was spirited and showed good team work. Although ensemble effectiveness had been especially aimed at, there were a few characterizations that stood out through exceptional individual talent. Among these were Mr. Coburn's boyishly hearty Orlando and Mr. Duncan's humorous Touchstone.

Mrs. Coburn made a charming Rosalind, womanly at all times, and gay and high spirited in the scenes in Arden. Mr. Peters made much of Jacques, receiving prolonged applause for his rendering of the "seven ages" speech.

This evening "Electra" will be given in the college yard. Saturday afternoon, "Much Ado About Nothing"; Saturday evening, "Romeo and Juliet."

EMPLOYER GIVES WORKERS \$12,000

OTTAWA, Ont.—J. R. Booth, the wealthy Ottawa lumberman, did not forget his employees, who suffered through the lumber mill being closed by the Grand Trunk trainmen's strike. He has paid their full wages for the time they were out of work.

This means a gift of a clear \$12,000. The employees met at noon Thursday and publicly thanked him.

GIVES \$5,000,000 MORTGAGE.

The largest mortgage ever filed in Worcester was recorded Thursday. It is one of \$5,000,000, given by the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company in favor of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, for floating bonds.

In the Wright machines, which Johnstone and Brookins will fly at the coming contest, there will be several modifications of the type which has been developed by the Dayton brothers, Mr. Jackson announced. The Wrights are not only building a special racing machine which will be available to defend the international trophy for speed, to be competed for at Belmont park Oct. 22, but one to defend the altitude record of 6100 feet held by Walter M. Brookins, and a special passenger-carrying machine.

The plans for the new racer, which may be given a try-out at the Harvard-Boston meet before the international meeting, show that the two main planes will be considerably shorter than those of present Wright machines, and of about one-half the width. These planes will be 33 feet long and 3½ feet wide, with 5 feet space between the two. All three machines will be mounted on bicycle wheels, with steel tubular skids and bracing, instead of the wooden skids from which the Wright have hitherto left the monorail.

CANADA'S YOUNGEST CABINET HEAD GAINS NOTICE IN BIG STRIKE



THE HON. MACKENZIE KING. Attention is directed to his work by the successful settlement of Grand Trunk railway strike.

OTTAWA—The settlement of the strike of the Grand Trunk railway employees has brought into prominence Canada's youngest cabinet minister and her youngest department—the department of labor—and has aroused attention regarding the legal status and responsibilities of the trades unions, and toward the provisions made by the Dominion Parliament for regulating industrial affairs.

As head of the labor department the Hon. Mackenzie King acted in accordance with all existing regulations, and after they failed to avert the strike and he was called upon to take the initiative in bringing about better relations, independent of prescribed methods of procedure, his success has won the approval even of the opposition press.

There appears to be no hesitation at the capital in ascribing to him and to the government's labor department behind him, the honor of having accomplished a great deal for the advantage of all parties concerned, the general public not excepted.

TRAINS GO AGAIN TO FOREST HILLS

Boston elevated trains to and from Forest Hills are today running as usual and the surface cars have resumed their ordinary routes of ingress and egress from the Dudley street terminal, the wreckage of the four-car train at Washington and Dudley streets having been cleared away.

Repairs on the elevated structure were completed at midnight and a test train was run over the tracks at Dudley street at 12:10 a. m. Everything was found to be in running order and the regular schedules were resumed this morning.

PROVIDENCE HARBOR WORK.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Congressman Sheffield of Newport has written to Mayor Fletcher of this city that he is ready to take up the matter of improving the harbor with the war department as soon as the city finds it advisable. The estimated improvements will cost about \$200,000.

HIGHLAND CADETS TO VISIT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—About 150 Highland cadets of Montreal, a military organization of boys, will be conspicuous here with band and bugles during the celebration of British day Saturday. The boys will leave Montreal and will return Monday.

SAVINGS BANKS' RESOURCES.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The resources of the 142 savings banks in the state increased \$88,488,767 during the year ended July 1 last, and now amount to \$1,676,416,322, according to a statement today by Superintendent Cheney of the State Banking department.

ADVOCATES PAROLE UPON FARMS OF ALL WHO REFUSE WORK

State Employment Office Advises Adoption of Method to Decrease Non-Producing and Unskilled Men.

DEMAND IS NORMAL

The state free employment office states that the labor market at present is normal for this time of year, and in its monthly report just issued recommends the adoption of some system of leasing to farmers on parole those who know no trade and refuse to work. The office says there is a big demand for employees at hotels and institutions in the city and at summer resorts. The report follows:

"There is a large class of unskilled who will not work, who should be made to work on the land, where they will not come into competition with free labor," says the report. "The state should send all such persons who will not work to some institution where they will be made to work and join the producing class. They might be leased on some equitable basis to the farmers of the state on parole, and if they perform their work well and prove to be of steady habits for a certain period, they could be allowed a portion of the money earned, as an incentive to industry."

"This is only a hint, however, which, no doubt, could be improved upon. One thing is certain, and that is, something must be done shortly to minimize the number of non-producers—those who will not work—and also to minimize the number of unskilled in the large cities." The report says there has been a slight decrease in the demand for industrial help of all kinds. Manufacturers are going slowly to avoid over-production. The demand for skilled workmen, except in certain seasonal occupations, has been fairly good. There has been a fair demand for stenographers and bookkeepers as substitutes during the vacation period, with a reasonable supply on hand. There is evidence of a decrease in the demand for female factory help.

"There is a noticeable improvement," the report says, "in the farm labor market, compared with last year, which is largely due to the campaign of education that has been going on for a year or more. The 'back to the land' talk has been exceedingly beneficial to the farmer. Agricultural help has been in good demand with a fair supply, all things considered, at increased wages. "There is a large supply of boys, who are seeking vacation jobs, with a chance to learn trades—rather more than there were last year, with really no demand. This increased desire of the youth to learn a trade seems to be due to the social evolution which has been in progress for several years, with regard to vocational and industrial education. "Greater care is being exercised by employers with regard to the employment of children under the school age."

HARVARD SCHOOL WILL VISIT SALEM

Saturday morning members of the Harvard summer school and their friends will have an opportunity to visit Salem to see the places made famous by Hawthorne. Special cars will leave Harvard square at 8 a. m. for the North station to connect with the 8:40 train for Salem. Here they will visit the house of the seven gables, the custom house, the Joseph Story house and other places of note in the writings of the great author.

They will also see the Essex Institute and the Peabody Academy of Sciences. A shore dinner will be served at Salem Willows, and the party will reach Cambridge about 3 p. m., in time for the performance by the Coburn players.

TRIAL AT DEDHAM TUESDAY.

Next Tuesday there will come up for trial at Dedham four men charged with attempting to commit a larceny from John Newberry, a contractor in the service of the city of Boston. They are accused of soliciting funds illegally. The defendants are Elmer E. Laird of Quincy, Frank Egan of Winthrop, John Daly of Revere and Arthur A. Barrett of Boston.

RANDOLPH BUILDING ACTIVITY.

RANDOLPH, Mass.—There is now much activity in real estate circles. Besides the new Hurley block at the corner of North Main and Warren streets, there are 20 bungalows under construction at Beulah Park.

FLOAT NIGHT FOR CANOEISTS.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Nunketasset Canoe Club will perfect plans for its float night on the Nunketasset river at a meeting Monday evening. The river will be illuminated with colored lights and the canoes will be brilliantly lighted.

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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of Trunk Fibre in all of the standard Trunk colors. Angles and bands, plain and creased. Strap Loops. Corners for Suit Cases and Trunk Lids. Prices and samples on application.

Special
August
Sale of
MEN'S & BOYS'
CLOTHING
MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS
reduced to
\$15, \$20, \$25
MEN'S OUTING SUITS
reduced to
\$10, \$12, \$15, to \$25
YOUNG MEN'S SUITS
(16 to 19 yrs.)
reduced to
\$12, \$15, \$20
YOUNG MEN'S
OUTING SUITS
\$12 and \$15
OUTING TROUSERS
\$4 and \$5
BOYS' KNICKER-
BOCKER SUITS
\$8, \$10, \$12
Made in our own work-
shops on the premises.
Macular
Parker
Company
400 WASHINGTON STREET

Today's Navy Orders

The following navy orders were posted today at the Charlestown navy yard: Commanders H. F. Hutchison, H. G. Gates, L. M. Nulton, G. B. Bradshaw, R. H. Jackson and F. B. Bassett, Jr., commissioned commanders in the navy from July 1, 1910.

Lieut. Commander F. L. Sheffield, commissioned a lieutenant commander in the navy from July 1, 1910.

Lieut. Commander F. L. Sawyer, detached duty the battleship New Jersey, and granted leave two months.

Midshipman J. S. Hatcher, detached duty the battleship Delaware and resignation accepted to take effect Aug. 6, 1910.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. R. Dykes, detached duty Naval Medical School hospital, Washington, D. C., and granted leave two months, with permission to go abroad.

Assistant Surgeon H. L. Kelley, detached duty the cruiser Cleveland, to duty navy yard, Mare island, Cal.

Assistant Surgeon H. L. Smith, detached duty the cruiser Chattanooga, to duty navy yard, Mare island, Cal.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. G. Omelena, appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the navy from Aug. 2, 1910.

Paymaster U. L. Lamar, commissioned a paymaster in the navy from Sept. 15, 1909.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. S. Zane, commissioned a passed assistant paymaster in the navy from May 25, 1910.

Assistant Paymasters A. G. Hearne, H. B. Randall, H. C. Shaw, H. R. Snyder, G. S. Wood and U. R. Zivnuska, commissioned assistant paymasters in the navy from Aug. 2, 1910.

EXPLOSION ON SATELLITE.

Three men—Stephen Callahan, Robert Lang and Michael Bennett—have passed away as a result of the explosion of a steam tube on the fishing excursion vessel Satellite in Boston harbor Thursday. The boilers were regularly inspected within two months by a United States official and were then found to be in good condition.

BOSTON UNIONISTS HONORED.

Boston Baggage and Transfer Teamsters and Helpers Union has received a telegram from the international convention now in session at Peoria, stating that Daniel J. Tobin of Cambridge had been unanimously reelected international president and that Harry J. Jennings of Boston had been elected an international vice-president.

Latest Market Reports Produce Quotations Shipping

SIX MONTHS' TRADE IN LIVE STOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS

Commercial Movements for Half Year Graphically Reflect Shortage of Animal Food Supply in This Country—June Business Heavier Than Usual.

WASHINGTON—Commercial movements of live stock and meat products for the first half of 1910, as reported by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor, to some extent reflect the shortage of the animal food supply in the country. While the June movements were in most cases heavier than for the earlier months, the record for the first half of the year, both in the domestic and foreign commerce, indicates a considerable shrinkage in the commercial supply of some of the prime necessities of life.

Live stock receipts during June at seven primary interior markets, 3,039,720 head, for the first time since January showed a gain and exceeded even the June, 1909, receipts of 2,952,824 head. Of the total 651,679 head were cattle, 404,400 head calves, 1,582,092 head hogs, 683,688 head sheep, and 20,321 head horses and mules.

The June receipts of hogs, while decidedly higher than in either of the three preceding months, continue much below the average for like periods in earlier years, while the cattle figures exceed the corresponding 1909 and 1908 totals. The shortage in the commercial supply of live stock is best seen from a comparison of the half-yearly figures, which totaled 16,463,756 head in 1910, compared with 19,081,725 head in 1909 and 20,820,393 head in 1908. The loss of over 2,500,000 head, as compared with 1909, is due almost entirely to the smaller number of hogs brought to market.

Assuming that the average six months' receipts for the last five years at the primary markets represent the normal commercial supply, the shortage in hog receipts thus far in 1910 is almost 25 per cent. However, the larger average weight of the animals reported for the present year offsets, to some extent, the loss in numbers. The distribution of this loss in hog receipts is far from uniform. Chicago shows a loss of 31 per cent, as compared with the average; Kansas City, a loss of 26 per cent; Omaha, a loss of 20 per cent, and St. Louis a loss of only 5 per cent.

The curtailment in the commercial supply of cattle is less pronounced, the 6 months' receipts for the present year being about 6 per cent below the average half-yearly receipts for the preceding five-year period. It should be stated, however, that the cattle figures for Omaha and St. Louis include the receipts of calves. Inasmuch as the six months' receipts of calves for the present year at five markets which report them separately were over 22 per cent larger than the average six months' receipts for the preceding five-year period, it

follows that the receipts of cattle at the seven leading markets were really lower than stated above, and the losses, as compared with earlier years, correspondingly larger. As compared with the above average, the receipts of sheep at the seven leading markets, 3,820,250 head, show a loss of over 11 per cent. It is noteworthy that the decline in the supply of sheep began after 1906, that of cattle after 1907, and that of hogs after 1908.

Live stock receipts for June at the four principal Atlantic seacoast cities, 918,754 head, were larger than for any other month of the year, though falling short of the June, 1909, and 1908 totals of 865,570 and 902,236 head, respectively. The aggregate live stock receipts at these four cities for the first half of the year, 3,865,000 head, likewise show a decided decline from the corresponding 1909 and 1908 figures of 4,457,080 and 4,805,095 head. Here also the largest loss is shown in receipts of hogs, while the number of calves marketed shows a substantial increase over the figures of earlier years.

The six months' supply of hogs at the four seaboard markets, 1,696,304 head, fell about 20 per cent below the average six months' figures for the preceding five years. The largest receipts of hogs, as in the case of the principal interior markets, are shown for the first six months in 1908. The number of sheep handled at these four markets during the first half of the year, 1,284,245 head, likewise indicate a continuous decline since 1906.

The shipments during June of packing house products from Chicago, 176,820,550 pounds, show the largest monthly total for the year, though falling below the June, 1909 and 1908, shipments of 185,665,090 and 204,823,305 pounds. The six months' figures for 1910, 993,953,975 pounds, for the first time during the more recent period, fell below 1,000,000,000 pounds and were almost 20 per cent below six months' average for the preceding five years. The largest item of shipments for the six months, fresh beef, 416,288,000 pounds, showed a gain of over 50,000,000 pounds over the 1909 figures.

As compared, however, with the average six months' shipments of this article during the preceding five years, a loss of over 13 per cent is shown.

OUR CIRCULATION \$34.63 A PIECE.

WASHINGTON—The per capita circulation on Aug. 1 was \$34.63, according to an announcement at the treasury department. It was based on an estimated population of 90,483,000.

Produce Markets

Boston Arrivals.
Steamer Iberian, from Liverpool, with 811 cs 128 hlf cs onions, 250 bgs peanuts, Steamer Hipolyte Dumois, from Port Limon, with 17,000 stems bananas for United Fruit Company.
Steamer Junata, from Norfolk, with 213 bbls potatoes, 8 crts cucumbers, 97 crts squash, 107 crts eggplant, 2 crts peppers, 9 crts tomatoes, 20 crts watermelons, 240 crts 209 bskts cantaloupes.
Steamer City of Augusta, from Savannah, with 20 bbls pears.
Steamer Harvard, from New York, with 250 bbs macaroni, 135 bbs lemons, 115 bbs dates.
Steamer Yale, from New York, with 60 crts pineapples.
Steamer J. S. Whitney, from New York, with 200 bbs macaroni.
Steamer Cyrmic, from Liverpool, brought 600 cs 110 hlf cs onions.

Sales.
H. Harris & Co. Sale Thursday. Cal. Valencia oranges \$3.05@4.95 box, Cal. peaches \$1.60@1.40 box, grapes \$1.50@1.55 carrier, prunes \$1.50@2.10 box, pears \$1.40@2.45 box. Also sold fruit ex. S. S. Romanie, Palermo lemons \$1.65@5.25 box, \$1.20@2.70 half box, Maiori lemons \$2.60@3.15 box, Sorrento lemons \$2.12@6 box, \$1.37@3.12 half box, Rodi oranges \$2.87@3 box.

Local Receipts.
Apples 274 barrels, berries 86 crates, peaches 4718 crates, watermelons 1 car, cantaloupes 7 qrs, California oranges 1548 boxes, lemons 135 boxes, bananas 17,000 stems, California deciduous fruit 22 cars, pineapples 126 crates, grapes 48 carriers, date 15 boxes, peanuts 205 bags, potatoes 5401 bushels, sweet potatoes 34 barrels, onions 4844 bushels.

New York Arrivals.
NEW YORK—Arrived, Aug. 5, steamer Elderman from Denia with 33,000 crates onions.

Sales.
Sale Thursday—7 cars Cal. oranges lower; market was a little easier and lower; 8000 crts onions sold, quality and condition fair to poor and prices ranged from 62½@80c.

The cargo of the S. S. Uttonia sold and there was practically no change in the market. The only change was in the small fruit 500s, which sold lower. The offering was very much like Wednesday, with the exception of Verdelli fruit, which was in very good condition. The balance of the cargo showed considerable decay and there was not enough ripe fruit in sound condition to ship to any distant points. What few there were sold from \$3.75@5.12½, with waxy and poor stock down as low as \$1.50. The range of prices for Verdelli stock as follows: 1st choice 300s \$4.87½@6.36s, \$4.87½@5.87½, 2nd 300s \$3.75@5.36s, \$4.37½@5.5. Also sold about 3600 bbs of the Anthonia; with the exception of one invoice the fruit was very poor and not quoted.

PROVISIONS

Chicago Markets.
CHICAGO—Sept wheat 102½, Sept pork \$21.45, Sept lard \$11.80, hog reats 14,000, prices \$7.00@8.85. Cattle mkt steady, beefs \$4.90@5.30, cows and heifers \$2.70@6.00, Tex steers \$3.50@5.65, skrs and feeders \$4@6.25, western cattle \$6@7.75; reats 3000.

Local Poultry Receipts.
Poultry, today 614 pkgs; last year, 138 pkgs.

Butter Prices.
Flour—To ship from the mills, spring patents \$6@6.50, clear \$4.50@5, winter patents \$5@5.45, straight \$4.75@5.25, clear \$4.60@4.90, Kansas patents, in jute \$5.10@5.50, rye flour \$3.85@4.55, Graham \$4@4.40.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, No. 2 yellow 77c, steam yellow 78½c, No. 3 yellow 76c; to ship from the West, No. 2 yellow 75½@76c, No. 3 yellow 74½@75c, No. 4 yellow 73½@74c.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 50c, No. 2 48½c, No. 3 46c, rejected white 45½@47½c; to ship from the West, 40 to 42 lb. clipped white 48@50c, 38 to 40 lb. 49@49½c, 36 to 38 lb. 46@47c, barley mixture 45@46c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Cornmeal \$1.41@1.44, 100-lb bag, granulated \$2.85@3.05 bbl, bolted \$3.75@3.85, oatmeal, rolled \$5.10@5.35 bbl, cut and ground, \$5.60@5.85.

Millfeed—To ship from the mills, spring bran \$24@24.50, winter bran \$24.50@25, middlings \$25.50@26.50, mixed feeds \$25.50@26.50, red dog \$30.25, cottonseed meal \$32.50, linseed meal \$35, hominy feed \$26.40, stock feed \$27.50.

Hay and straw—Western choice \$26.50, No. 1 \$24.50@25, No. 2 \$21.50@22, No. 3 \$17.50@19.50, straw, rye \$14, oat \$12, Butter—Northern creamery 28½@29½c, western 28½c.

Potatoes—New potatoes, per bbl \$1.85. Onions—Egyptian, per bag, \$2.25@2.60; Connecticut river, per 110-lb bag, \$1.50@1.75; native yellow, per bu box, \$75@85c.

Eggs—Fancy nearby hennessy 31@32c, eastern 27@28c; western 10@20c. Cheese—New York twins, new, 15½@16c; Vermont twins, extra, 15@15½c. Beans—Peas, choice, per bu, \$2.40@2.45; medium, choice, hand picked, \$2.40@2.45; California, small, white, \$3.35@3.35.

Cornmeal—Bag meal \$1.41@1.44; granulated \$3.85@3.95; bolted \$3.75@3.85. Eggs—Fancy nearby hennessy 31@32c, eastern 27@28c; western 10@20c. Pork—Lean ends, per bbl, \$28.25; heavy backs and short cuts \$25; medium backs and short ends \$24@24.75; long cuts \$26.50; loose salt pork 13½c. Lard—Pure, in tierces, per lb, 14½c; rendered lard 15½c; loose leaf lard 13½c. Fresh ribs—Per lb 15½@16c. Bacon and hams—Hams, regular, 17½

RAILWAY EARNINGS

For the second week of July the gross earnings of 44 railroads aggregated \$12,546,427, against \$10,966,342 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$1,580,085, or 14.41 per cent.

For the third week of July the gross earnings of 38 railroads amount to \$12,416,203, contrasted with \$11,083,068, an increase of \$1,333,135, or 12.03 per cent. The gross and net returns of 19 railroads for the month of June were as follows:

	Gross earnings	Operating expenses	Net earnings
Atlantic Coast	\$80,502,613	\$10,845,350	\$69,657,263
Great Northern	61,847,617	9,114,999	52,732,618
Illinois	27,654,996	4,712,036	22,942,960
Missouri Pacific	156,904,707	18,285,382	138,619,325
Rock Island	123,157,977	15,728,917	107,429,060
St. Louis	147,138	13,905	133,233
Union Pacific	8,578,783	1,286,613	7,292,170
Western	2,484,943	27,034	2,457,909
Grand total	\$1,453,000	\$204,860	\$1,248,140

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN.
June—Gross earnings \$792,850, operating expenses \$250,091, surplus \$542,759.
July—Gross earnings \$792,850, operating expenses \$250,091, surplus \$542,759.

COLORADO SOUTHERN.
Fourth week July—Gross earnings \$435,341, operating expenses \$129,007, net earnings \$306,334.
Month July—Gross earnings \$1,350,418, operating expenses \$411,110, net earnings \$939,308.

CINCINNATI & ALTON.
Fourth week July—Gross earnings \$301,072, operating expenses \$101,755, net earnings \$199,317.
Month July—Gross earnings \$1,017,755, operating expenses \$306,637, net earnings \$711,118.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN.
Fourth week July—Gross earnings \$78,851, operating expenses \$24,790, net earnings \$54,061.
Month July—Gross earnings \$248,790, operating expenses \$74,309, net earnings \$174,481.

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC.
June—Operating revenue \$302,980, total net \$107,237, deficit \$5,354.
July—Operating revenue \$302,980, total net \$107,237, deficit \$5,354.

HAS PLENTY OF ELECTRIC POWER
FITCHBURG—With water running over the top of the big dam at Vernon, Vt., and going to waste like it did before, it was used for power purposes. Supt. E. J. Richards of the Connecticut River Transmission Company says that every contract in the district over which he has supervision is being filled with the exception of one secondary contract at the Lancaster mills in Clinton, where arrangements had been made to use steam power temporarily.

"You couldn't find figures enough to say how many gallons of water there are behind that big dam," said Supt. Richards. "The water is going to waste and we have plenty of power. The secondary contract at the American Steel & Wire mills in Worcester is being fulfilled and we have power enough to fill more contracts than we have so that there isn't any fear of an electric power famine by our company. The Lancaster mill's secondary contract isn't being filled because everything was arranged for providing steam power. Engineers and firemen were hired and the concern desires to use steam power for awhile."

UTAH COPPER ISSUES REPORT

The Utah Copper Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, total net profits of \$1,548,979, consisting of \$1,184,199 from mining and milling operations; \$353,780 from rents and miscellaneous sources and \$35,000 from dividends from Nevada Consolidated Copper Company. The Utah Copper Company paid out in dividends during the quarter \$1,155,244, leaving a net surplus for that period of \$393,735.

The production by months was as follows, 1910, April 7,002,643 pounds, May 8,862,013 pounds, June 8,358,496 pounds, January 4,745,066 pounds, February 5,913,445 pounds, March 7,853,288 pounds, 1909, October 5,252,755 pounds, November 4,573,518 pounds, December 3,464,037 pounds.

The average price of copper upon which the above earnings were based was 12½ cents per pound against 13.33 cents per pound during the previous quarter. At the close of the quarter no copper due for delivery from refineries remained unsold, but on the contrary sales had been made of all copper due for delivery up to about the end of August.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.
Money between the banks quoted at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at 5 cents discount per \$1000 cash.

Exchanges and balances for today compared with the total corresponding period in 1909 as follows:

	1910.	1909.
Exchanges	\$24,069,139	\$30,357,093
Balances	1,307,004	1,844,823
United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house of \$48,890.		

@10c; boiled hams 28@29½c; skinned hams 18½@19c; smoked shoulders 14½c; fresh shoulders 14½c; corned 13½c; bacon 18½@20½c; bean pork, per bbl, \$20.25@21.

Poultry—Nearby broilers 20@22c; choice northern and eastern fowl 20c; western fowl 19c.

Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotations: Crystal dominos, 7½c; eagle tablets 67c; cubes 5½c; cutloaf and crushed 62c; XXXX powdered 54c; standard powdered 54c; granulated and fine 53c; granulated 25 lb bags and under 5.35@5.60c; diamond A 5.30c; Ontario A, 5.30c; Empire A 5.05c; extra Cs 4.65@5c; yellow Cs 4.65@4.

SHIPPING NEWS

Few vessels reached T wharf today. Among the ground fish arrivals were the Sadie M. Nunan, with 65,000 pounds, Mina Swim, 30,000, Thomas Brundage 23,900, Ignatious Enos 4000. Swordfish vessels in were: Albert D. Willard, with 62 fish, Viking 16, Maybelle Leavitt 10, Valentina 53, Mineola 17, Sadie M. Nunan 1.

T wharf dealers' prices Friday per hundredweight: Haddock \$1.75@2.25, large cod \$3.10@3.25, small cod \$1.75@2.25, pollock \$2.25.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived.
Str Reidar (Nor), Neilsen, Louisburg, C. B. 6000 tons coal for J. E. Harlow; brought two cabin passengers and Joseph Porter and Homer Cotreau, members of Boston fishing sch Quannapowitt.

Str Katahdin, Maguire, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C. mdse to Clyde Line. Str City of Augusta, Howlett, Savannah, mdse and passengers to L. Wilkes. Str Grecian, Briggs, Philadelphia, mdse and passengers to C. H. Maynard.

Str Yale, Colberth, New York, mdse and passengers to Albert Smith. Str Joseph W. Fordney, Chase, Baltimore, coal for New England Coal & Coke Company, has 6078 tons of coal.

Str Transportation, Hersey, Baltimore, 6720 tons coal for Metropolitan Coal Company. Str Camden, Sawyer, Bangor, Me. Str City of Rockland, Blair, Bath, Me. Str Bay State, Linscott, Portland, Me. Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Conestoga, Olsen, Portland, twg bg Logan, for Philadelphia. Tug Sadie Ross, Ross, Provincetown, Mass.

Sch Francis Goodnow, Lane, St. George, N. B. for Norwalk, Conn; wool pulp. Sch Herbert, from Rockport, Mass; granite.

Str Bay View, Cummings, Newport News, 2330 tons coal for C. H. Sprague & Son; went up to Quincy this morning. Str Dorothy, Benner, Tampa July 28, phosphate rock for American Agricultural & Chemical Co; vessel to Crowell & Thurlow.

Sch Franconia, Wooster, Sullivan, Me. Sailed. Strs Parisian (Br), Glasgow; Boston (Br), Digby, N. S.; Gloucester, Baltimore, via Newport News; Yale, New York; Herman Winter, do; Governor Dingley, St. John, N. B. via Portland and Eastport; Verona (Nor), Port Antonio, Jam; tugs Conestoga (from Portland), tow bg Logan (from do), Richardson and Bethayres, for Philadelphia; Lykens, tow bg Manheim (from Philadelphia), Portland; Neponset, Sandwich, tow two lighters.

Schs Woodbury M. Snow, Rockport, Me.; Gatherer, Ipswich, Mass. Notes. The Str Elderman, from Cetta, Marcellus, San Felix and Gandia, which has been reported due at this port for several days, arrived below New York Thursday night, where she will discharge a consignment of onions for New York, and will then come to this port to discharge a cargo of haxite.

The str Hipolyte Dumois, today brt 17,000 stems bananas for United Fruit Company.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

Strs Metapan, Santa Marta, etc.; Panama, Colon; Brandenburg, Baltimore; New York, Rotterdam; Merida, Vera Cruz, Progreso and Havana; Bornu, St. Johns, N. F. and railfax, N. S.; sch Mary Hendry, Godfrey, Porto Bello; Pendleton Sisters, Small, Fernandez; Victor C. Records, Moore, Charleston, S. C.; str Harvard, Boston; Atlanta, Porto Plata, not the Kathinka from Baracoa; schs Iva C. Haux, Port Greenville, N. S.; John Bracewell, Sullivan, Me; Charlotte W. Miller, Stonington, Me; Carrie A. Bucknam, Perkins, Bangor via Stamford; tug Gypsum King, tow three bgs.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

PORT ANTONIO, Jam. Aug. 3—Sld str Admiral Farragut, Boston, besides bananas, 420 bgs coconuts, 6 bbls green limes, 13 passengers.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3—Arrd (midnight) str Grampian Range, Rotterdam (loads china clay for Portland and Boston), to leave about Aug. 10.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 3—Arrd str Onondaga, Boston (and proceeded for Jacksonville).

PERTH AMBOY, Aug. 4—Sld tug Wyoming, tow bg Bakie for Boston, Bunker for Newburyport, and Bear Creek for Bangor.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4—Arrd, strs Coastwise, Boston; Everett, do; Nanctawick, do.

MARCUS HOOK, Aug. 4—Pd up str Indian, Boston, for Philadelphia. HAVANA, July 28—Arrd, strs Rhein-graf, Boston; Thelma.

MARINE NOTES.

A fire broke out shortly after 11 a. m. today in the coal hoisting tower at Mystic wharf. The tower, which is owned by James Roughan, was hoisting coal from the six-masted schooner, Eleanor A. Percy. The schooner was towed away by tugs before any damage was sustained. The fire apparatus soon had the fire under control. The loss is estimated at about \$500.

Str Jos W. Fordney, Captain Chase, which arrived today from Baltimore, fell in with the burning steamer yacht Sea Gannet, Captain McKenna, at 4:40 a. m. Wednesday, and took on board the crew of 11 men, who were alongside the burning vessel in two boats. The yacht had been on fire over two hours, and was then a mass of flames.

UNCERTAIN ABOUT ATCHISON FUTURE DIVIDEND PAYMENT

Operating Expenses Have Increased to Such an Extent That Margin Above Present Rate Is Not Large.

INCREASE OF GROSS

Atchison is now selling around 96 at which price the yield is 6½ per cent, a return ordinarily sufficient to attract considerable investment buying. From a high of 124½ the stock declined recently to 90½, but has been showing a little more strength in the last few weeks. It must be admitted, however, that 96 is a very low price for a 6 per cent railroad stock, provided that the rate can be maintained. As a matter of fact, if investors could be assured that Atchison would continue to pay at least 6 per cent, the market price probably would be quickly advanced.

There are two factors which at present tend to show that there is a possibility of the regular 6 per cent rate being reduced. In the first place, President Ripley's attitude has weakened the market position of the stock, for he has been very bullish in his statements for some time, particularly since the agitation regarding proposed rate increases by many of the western roads. At the time that Attorney-General Wickham was instructed by President Taft to take action against the roads which had filed notices of rate increases the Atchison had already planned extensive improvements which would cost at least \$50,000,000.

Most of the money was to be expended in double tracking and ballasting, but shortly after notice had been sent to the different railroads that the rate increases would not be allowed, orders were given to stop many of the improvements planned and only those which could not very well be held up were continued. In explanation President Ripley stated that the Atchison would wait until it could be seen how the new law would work before heavy expenditures were incurred.

Another minor factor and one which tends to decrease the net earnings of Atchison is the increase in wages to employees, for under the present wage agreement expenses for help will be about \$2,500,000 more annually, while the most that can be hoped for in the way of increased rates is \$1,000,000.

The statement of earnings for June and the fiscal year shows that the Atchison's record for 1910 fell far below that of 1909 in many respects. Gross earnings increased about \$10,700,000, but the increase in operating expenses was correspondingly higher, so that net recorded a very slight loss and on the larger outstanding stock made a relatively poor showing. The inability to reduce operating expenses to the level of 1909 is explained in a measure by the heavy expense incurred in moving material for betterment work, for the actual costs of such transportation were charged to operating expenses, while nothing was credited to gross earnings.

The following table shows briefly the features of the earning statements of the fiscal years 1910 and 1909:

	1910.	1909.
Gross earnings	\$104,903,194	\$94,265,716
Op. expenses	60,701,819	57,405,105
Surplus	35,231,373	36,740,611
Operating ratio	58.4%	60.9%

PRESIDENT RYAN RETURNS HOME
NEW YORK—John D. Ryan, president of the Amalgamated Copper Company, arrived from Europe today on the Mauretania. Mr. Ryan said: "I found that copper consumption in Germany was going on at a tremendous rate, and on an ever-increasing scale. Consumption in France, Italy and England is also showing a steady expansion."

"While abroad I held conferences with the largest producers and consumers of copper in England, Germany and France, and general opinion expressed at these meetings was that production was in excess of consumption although consumption is now on an unprecedented scale. Personally I think an improvement in the metal situation will be shown from now on."

"Industrial conditions in Germany are splendid. Although foreign interests became frightened at the heavy slump in our stock market at the time I left Europe, their confidence was reviving and they had again begun to purchase American shares, believing that the prices then prevailing were attractive."

AN INCREASE IN RUBBER OUTPUT
The North American Rubber Company reports a considerable increase in the production of "crude rubber" at its Hyde Park factory, and equally satisfactory factory progress toward equipment of its new factory at Lowell Junction.

The weekly output is now approaching the one ton per day mark, as anticipated in March, while the second and larger factory is being equipped with the object of carrying the capacity to five tons daily. The Boston Belting Company continues to take the entire output and asserts that it is entirely satisfied with the quality of rubber supplied.

A BIG CHANGE IN WORLD'S SHIPPING HAS TAKEN PLACE

Great Increase in Steam Tonnage and Remarkable Decrease in Sailing Tonnage in the Past 25 Years.

COMPARISONS MADE

The statistical tables published in the new edition of Lloyd's Register Book furnish much interesting matter. It appears from these tables that the total tonnage now owned in the world, excluding vessels of less than 100 tons (gross for steam and net for sail), amounts to 41,915,000 tons. This being the twenty-fifth year of publication of these tables, it may be interesting to compare the present position of the shipping industry with that which it occupied in 1886, when the tables were first compiled.

The following figures, which have been extracted by the Shipping Gazette from the various tables in the 1886, 1900 and 1910 editions of Lloyd's Register Book, show in a graphic way the great changes which have occurred during the last quarter of a century.

The first table, for instance, shows the great increase in steam tonnage and the decrease in sailing tonnage, which has taken place in the

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HELP WANTED, MALE

CENTRAL STATES
HELP WANTED—MALE
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN, 3, wanted;
some experience laying out power stations;
permanent, non-union, power stations.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER with local concerns; salary \$1200; TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO., 153 La Salle st., Chicago. 11

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, man exp. special machinery for permanent position; local concern; salary \$1200-\$1400. TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO., 153 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill. 12

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS (3) wanted once; high grade concerns in this city; experienced in laying out power plants; permanent positions. 6

ERLEOOD EMP. CO., 153 La Salle st.,
Chicago, Ill. 6

HOLDERS wanted at once; steady work
two or three good men. E. M. BURR
Champaign, Ill. 8

OFFICE CLERKS—At once, 10 general
office clerks, men with some exp., between
ages of 22 and 35; must be good at
arithmetic, for railroad and mfg. concerns;
in this line of business not necessary;
pay \$15 per week. THOMAS

153 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill. 6
OFFICE MAN, \$40-\$50. THE CENTRAL
T., Y. M. C. A. Emp. Bureau, 153 La
Salle st., Chicago. 3
FICE and errand boys, \$5. THE CEN-
TRAL DEPT., Y. M. C. A. Emp. Bureau,
153 La Salle st., Chicago. 9
TUCKER AND TUCKER, \$12. THE
CENTRAL DEPT., Y. M. C. A. Emp. Bu-
reau, 153 La Salle st., Chicago. 9
BLOOD EMP.

light rates, disbursements, loss, exp. over charges and investigating; and in either of these lines will do; apply stating fully age and past experience. \$60 to \$80. TRUEBLOOD CO., 153 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill. 3

MANAGER wanted, publishing
must be a man, whose record will
rigid investigation, must bear strong
lity and well educated; salary \$3000
; in reply state age and past exp.;
ormation kept confidential. TRUE-
EMP. CO., 153 La Salle st., Chi-
l. 8

\$2500-\$3500. Permanent position;
 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill. 6
 EDITORS for high-class magazines;
 and commissions. For particulars
 the MAGAZINE CIRCULATION
 Dearborn st., Chicago. 11
 GRAPHICER wanted who bears a
 personality, competent to meet high
 of railroad and corporation
 assist treasurer of prominent rail-
 way; in ready state.

soon can come to Chicago; salary
 rt. TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO., 153
 st., Chicago, Ill. 6

GRAPHER, \$60-\$75. THE CEN-
 T. Y. M. C. A. Emp. Bureau,
 llc st., Chicago. 5

GRAPHERS wanted (15 to 20);
 experience required; only those
 to earn \$10 a week need apply.
 OD EMP. CO., 133 La Salle st.,

RAPHER—Underwood machine,
CENTRAL DEPT., Y. M. C. A.
au, 153 La Salle st., Chicago. 9

RAPHER, Smith-Premier; \$15.
Department, Y. M. C. A. EMP.
153 La Salle st., Chicago. 10

RAPHER; \$10-15. Central Dept.,
EMP. BUREAU, 153 La Salle
11

BOYS, THE CENTRAL DEPT.
Emp. Bureau, 153 La Salle
12

RAIL CHECKERS (3) wanted
high grade local concern; per-
missions; light offices; salaries
RUEBLOOD EMP. CO., 153 La
cago, Ill. 8

AL draftsmen (20) wanted at
ice on bridges for railroads;
al states west of the Missis-
sippi permanent position; salaries
per year, according to ex-
perience. TRUEBLOOD EMP.
1111 N. Dearborn St., Chicago. 8

TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO.,
Chicago, Ill. 6
COMMONWEALTH STEEL COM-
pany at Granite City, Ill.
from St. Louis), has been
40 or 400 additional men are
molders, chippers, finish-
ers. It is recommended that those
who should first make ap-
plication. COMMONWEALTH
Granite City, Ill. 17

salesman, high grade man
 experienced in the belting line;
 New York city; territory
 permanent position; salary
 year and commission.
 M.P. CO., 153 La Salle st.,
 Chicago, Ill.

OPERATORS wanted; some experience, who are fill 3 or 4 vacancies in most prominent national perience not necessary.

TRUEBLOOD EMP.
st., Chicago, Ill. 6
s. Goodyear welt
s. edge trimmers, heel
tters, lasting machine
rs; steady work; good
y no labor troubles.
OLFE BROS. SHOE
us. O. 5
ce, first-class cabinet
ges and steady work

binet makers on furni-
obs. The H. LAUTER
n and Harding sts.
dove tail machine.
O. W. Washington
dianapolis, Ind.
operates Remington
CENTRAL DEPT.

Office work; must be
month. CENTRAL
Emp. Bureau, 153 La
6

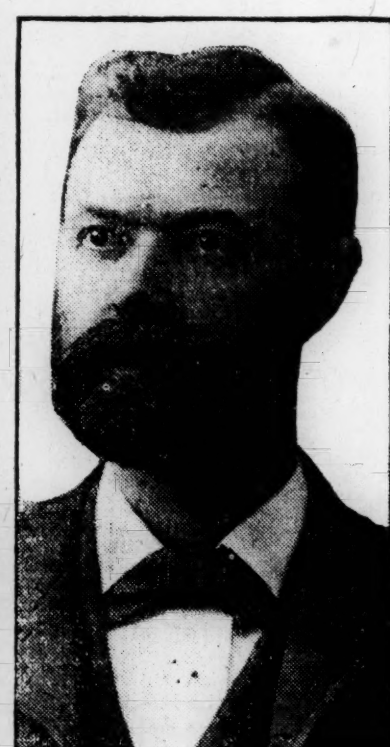
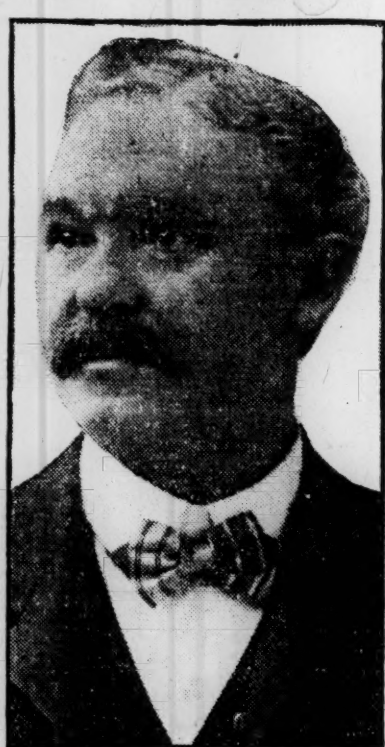
... home work;
 ... Y. M. C. A.
 ... Salle st., Chicago. 6
 ... wanted to learn office
 ... and clean, have a
 ... to start at the
 ... to the top; salary
 ... TRUEBLOOD EMIL
 ... Chicago, Ill. 6
 ... general office work;
 ... Remington type-
 ... THE CENTRAL

Central
Emp. Bureau, 133
9
on books, \$8. \$10.
Y. M. C. A. Emp.
Chicago. 9
erical work, \$10.
Y. M. C. A. Emp.
Chicago. 9
eral office work;
typewriter, \$8.

1. M. C. A. EMP.
Chicago. 10

Federal Action Pleases Lynn Commission

Members see in dredging and deepening work just approved by the war department, to cost \$170,000, a big aid to the important harbor improvement scheme now in contemplation by the citizens.



MEMBERS OF THE LYNN HARBOR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.

From left to right—William E. Dorman, chairman, Thomas W. Gardiner and Lewis H. Bartlett, who have under consideration various plans and recommendations for enlarging the port facilities of the city famous for its shoe manufacturing and great electric works.

The war department today took the first step toward the improvement calculated to make Lynn harbor one of the big seaboard commercial centers of Massachusetts, when it approved the project to dredge along the western side of the inner Lynn harbor channel, so that a depth of 15 feet at mean low water will be attained for a distance of over 4500 feet. This general army project entails the expenditure of \$170,000 and when completed will give to Lynn a channel through which vessels of large draft will be able to approach the city to dock.

The recently appointed Lynn harbor investigating commission, Chairman William E. Dorman, Thomas W. Gardiner and Lewis H. Bartlett, are pleased with the action of the army officials, for in it they see removed one of the big undertakings which might have been thrust upon them. It also gives them confidence that the work will better educate the skeptical regarding the advantages of developing Lynn's waterfront.

This development, like the Mystic river project, is the result of investigation by the former local army engineer, Lieut. Col. Edward Burr, and the continued efforts of the present army engineer, Col. Frederic V. Abbott. The latter is not making any lengthy comment on the big improvements he is making. He just smiles and says, "Why this is all in Boston's 1915, except that I have extended it all through my district."

Now that the project is approved, Colonel Abbott is arranging to get the specifications ready for the dredging firms to submit proposals on. There is going to be keen competition on the contract. The first contract to be let will call for between \$60,000 and \$70,000 worth of dredging.

Commissioner Gardiner was enthusiastic when informed of the war department's plan. He expects the commission to organize as soon as Mr. Bartlett, who is away at present, returns to Lynn.

COUNCIL'S TAX LEVY VOTE ILLEGAL, SAYS CITY'S LAW ADVISER

(Continued from Page One.)

fireproofing and electrical apparatus at the Boston city hospital.

On Thursday the mayor intimated that Commissioner O'Meara's report asking for 119 additional policemen for Boston was entirely too late, as, according to the charter, money for the maintenance of the police department must come out of the tax levy and be appropriated before the announcement of the annual tax rate by the board of assessors.

The situation which Mayor Fitzgerald now faces is quite extraordinary, and it is understood about city hall that he will have a hard fight with the council to stave off appropriating several thousand dollars for additional policemen. If, as it is hinted, members of the council insist upon an appropriation of \$85,000 for additional policemen, the mayor can hardly expect to keep the tax rate below the \$16.50 mark, where it was last year.

A NEW INDEPENDENCE DAY. CHICAGO.—John E. Goetting, a Chicago attorney, celebrated Thursday as the anniversary of the real birth of the Declaration of Independence because John Paul Zenger, editor of The New York Weekly Journal, was acquitted, after a memorable trial for criminal libel, on Aug. 4, 1735, although the judge had instructed the jury to return a verdict of guilty.

GLOVER TRIAL MOTION GRANTED. Judge Morton in the supreme court today granted a motion for trial by jury filed by the contestants of the will of Clarence F. Glover, who was slain in a laundry at Waltham, on the question as to whether the will was procured by undue influence of Lillian N. Glover, the widow, as alleged.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

One of the largest transactions in the real estate market this week occurred Thursday when the Hotel Carlton, a six-story stone and brick building, with 13,318 square feet of land, at 1138 Boylston street, changed hands. The assessed valuation is \$226,000. Title passed from Anna A. Shaw to Mina E. Fritz. The purchase price was \$400,000.

Another fairly large deal in the city proper was the transfer by John I. Fitzgerald to James Openheim et al of a 3½-story brick house and good lot of land on 7 Eaton street, near Chambers street, West End. The total rating is \$8,000, of which \$4,000 is on the 1320 square feet of land.

DORCHESTER SALE. Henrietta Goldsmith has transferred two vacant lots on Alexander street, near Baker place, Dorchester. One containing 6930 square feet, taxed for \$1200, went to John Duggan, and the other to Philip LeBlanc containing 2310 square feet, rated at \$400.

BRIGHTON SALE. Juniate A. Goodough et al, administrators, have conveyed to James Farrell a lot on Cypress road, corner Dustin and Spring streets, Brighton. There is 9535 square feet, assessed at \$1700.

ROXBURY TRANSFERS. A large sale in Roxbury includes six three-story brick houses and 9500 feet of land at 7 to 17 Bartlett street. The assessed valuation is \$32,000. Charles I. Thayer and others, trustees, convey to James O. Leman, through Leslie A. Waugh.

Samuel Garlitz has bought from Hyman Bornstein two three-story brick houses and 3122 feet of land on Bromley street, Roxbury.

Simon W. Keene and wife have sold to Catherine Hanlon, through James R. Hanlon, the 2½-story frame house and 4668 feet of land at 4 Dale street, Roxbury. The taxed value is \$6000.

ROSLINDALE SALE. Henry W. Savage has sold 9 Neponset court, Roslindale, consisting of a 2½-story frame dwelling, with about 4200 square feet of land, both assessed for \$1800, of which \$300 is on the land. Alexander Beaton conveyed to Eugene Hirschell, who bought for investment and a home.

SOUTH BOSTON TRANSFER. Mary F. O'Brien and others, executors and trustees, have sold to Thomas J. Keamy the frame house and 2406 feet of land at 296 West Fifth street, South Boston, assessed at \$3400.

TWO EAST BOSTON SALES. Thomas O. McNaney has sold for Catherine Keough her 14-room frame dwelling at 234 Saratoga street, East Boston, with 5000 feet of land. Abraham Ginsberg and others buy for investment. The same purchasers have bought from Richard F. Keough, Jr., an adjoining lot on Saratoga street, containing 2500 feet, assessed for \$7500.

Mr. McNaney has sold for the heirs of Thomas McGrann their three-apartment frame dwelling at 92 Everett street, East Boston, and a house in the rear. There is 2250 feet of land. Joseph Goldinger buys for investment. The property is assessed for \$2200.

FARM IN HALIFAX. The Chaffin Farm Agency has sold for Mrs. Sarah E. Neelham her Brookside farm on River street, Halifax, containing 25 acres of land, with a two-story house, barn, poultry house and out buildings, wood lot and fruit orchard. Owen Newell of Roxbury, the purchaser, also bought the farm outfit.

CHELSEA'S NEW POSTOFFICE. Much interest is being taken in local circles in the word received from Washington that bids have been opened at the treasury for the construction of the Chelsea postoffice. The lowest bid came from Conroy Bros. Company of New York city, which bid \$69,800. Other bids were: W. H. Fissell & Co., New York,

\$81,000; Charles H. Pickworth, New York, \$81,768; M. P. Wells, Philadelphia, \$74,710; Conroy Bros. Company, Lowell, Mass., \$80,100; Wheaton Building & Lumber Company, Putnam, Conn., \$79,800; Norcross Bros. Company, Worcester, Mass., \$98,300; Woodbury & Leighton Company, Boston, \$81,360; Noel Construction Company, Baltimore, \$76,900; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Philadelphia, \$75,387; A. B. Stannard, New York, \$77,000.

WIDEN NEW YORK STREET. NEW YORK.—Following close upon the heels of the recent resolution to hold in temporary abeyance the pending plan to widen the roadway in Thirty-fourth street until the direction of the traffic from the Pennsylvania terminal might be better noted, the widening of Forty-second street took definite form Thursday with the completion of plans for the alteration of the entrance to the Hotel Manhattan.

According to the plans of H. J. Hardenger, the architect by whom the building was designed, the massive stone area and portico will be, respectively, covered over and removed. The work of altering the premises will necessitate a rearrangement of the boiler room, which will be constructed in Forty-third street, in the building adjoining the hotel. Marc Edlitz & Son are the contractors.

BUILDING NOTICES. Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were granted at the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below: Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given: Blue Hill ave., 350; P. B. Segal, M. M. Kaiman, brick theatre.

Dorchester ave., 97; P. B. Gorham, A. J. Carpenter, wood dwelling. Vista st., 4; Christopher Rau, Christian Sullivan, P. E. Zerahn, wood dwelling. South st., 839; J. A. Rogers, J. O. Swift, wood dwelling. King st., 124-125; A. S. Bornstein, W. H. Hunt & Co., wood dwelling. Whitney park, 22; Church of the Holy Spirit, P. E. Zerahn, wood dwelling. Montmorency ave., 180; F. M. Whitman, alter dwelling. Corey st., 36; Nathan Sudhalter, alter dwelling. Corey st., 30; W. Mahoney, alter store and dwelling. Elm st., 107; city of Boston, alter school. Beacon st., 9-11; C. E. Goffing, trustee, Newhall & Blevins, alter club. Garden Court st., 4; M. C. Collins, F. J. Norcross, alter tenements. Gloucester st., 13; Walter Tufts, E. A. Lewis, Jr., alter dwelling. Boylston st., 408-409; A. D. MacLachlan, Hurd & Gore, alter store and tenements. West Fourth st., 93; Michael Findel, alter store and dwelling. N. st., 184; T. I. Miller, alter dwelling. Old Colony ave., for Danrell st.; G. R. Farwell, move storage. Boston st., 64-66; N. Anderson, alter store. Kemble st., 30; J. W. Johnson, alter facade. Thorndike st., 15; Mary L. Connolly, trustee, alter dwelling. Glenway st., 47-49; S. C. Hubel, alter dwelling. Centre st., 702-708, rear; C. H. & E. M. Fox, fire stable. River st., 402; to Oakland st., 2-4; J. B. Look, move manufacturing.

PREPARING CAMP FOR ARRIVAL OF FIFTH SATURDAY

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—The state muster field showed signs of activity beginning at noon today after a week of vacancy. At that hour Captain Jackson Caldwell, regimental quartermaster of the fifth M. V. M. infantry, and Captain John D. Nichols, regimental commissary, with a detail of men arrived and began putting the camp in shape for the reception of the regiment, that will arrive tomorrow morning.

An innovation in the bringing to camp of a regiment is to be executed tomorrow by the Boston & Worcester trolley air line on which First Lieut. Walter Bragdon, aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. William A. Pew, is to make a special report. The trolley line will transport the companies to the Framingham nurseries at the foot of Town hill, Natick. Thence they will march into camp.

The camp of the fifth will be pitched on the extreme end of the muster field, facing Concord street.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

BELMONT

FOR SALE In "beautiful Belmont," a few select buildings, lots of ample size, ad joining the estate of Mr. Winthrop L. Cheney, are offered for the first time. An unusual opportunity is afforded to procure choice locations, with wide outlook, and secured by suitable building restrictions. Apply to C. S. SCOTT, Poor's block, Way-erley, or Post Office block, Belmont. Telephone 1914.

TO LET—Camp at Pembroke, Mass., near Silver Lake; five rooms, furnished; good beds, range, boat, hammock, etc.; 10 minutes from Brockton and Plymouth trolley lines; very secluded, oak and pine trees; grocer calls. Address E. S. THOMPSON, City Hall, Brockton. Tel. Brockton 125, or house phone 1914.

FINANCIAL
YOUR OPPORTUNITY—Will sell growing, paying, table water business; established by owner 1894; come if interested. W. F. HALLETT, Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE
FOR SALE—One 9 Bank Wales Adding Machine, 12½ inch carriage; none-print, non-add keys; also stand; used about 2 months. Address L. J. GEISS, Post Wayne, Ind.

HOUSES TO LET
FURNISHED HOUSE of 10 rooms, bath, laundry, located 15 min. from city, near steam and electric, in one of Boston's best suburbs. Address K 574, Monitor Office.

REAL ESTATE TO LET
TO LET ON SHAWSHIN RIVER
A NEW CAMP.
Address M. A. BREED, Lynn, Mass. Tel. 2060.

APARTMENTS TO LET
NEW SUITES
TO LET, just completed, handsome new suites 7 and 8 rooms, all improvements, steam heat, continuous hot water, junior service, all reasonable, all reasonable, all reasonable. Apply to GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, 1885 Beacon st., cor. Strathmore, Brookline. Telephone 2190 or 896 Brookline.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS
Seven rooms and bath, continuous hot water, steam heat, corner suites, price \$35 to \$40; taken now lease rent to begin Sept. 1. Apply to Janitor, 204 Columbia road, Dorchester, Mass.

TO LET—WATERTOWN—Six rooms, all improvements, \$20; also suite of 4 rooms, all improvements, on Pearl st., Cambridge. A. M. PEARCE, 28 Dexter ave., Watertown.

APARTMENTS TO LET—NEW YORK
TO RENT FURNISHED UNTIL SEPT. 1, OR LONGER IF DESIRED, IN FASHIONABLE HOTEL, all reasonable, all reasonable, all reasonable. FURNISHED SUITE OF TWO ROOMS AND BATH; WILL SACRIFICE; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; REFERENCE REQUIRED. STERN SCHUYLER ARMS, 307 W. 98TH ST., NEW YORK.

BUSINESS CHAMBERS
FINEST STUDIO IN BOSTON
WITH living rooms combined; especially adapted to the use of practitioners, ladies, tailor, dressmakers or dentists; every convenience; rent reduction until Sept. 1. ALLEN HALL & CO., 384 Boylston st.

SITE FOR COMMERCE HIGH SCHOOL MAY BE SET IN PARK SQUARE

The school committee at present is absolutely non-committal in the matter of deciding a site for the new high school of commerce. There has been no meeting of the committee since the hearing on the question of the Fort Hill square site. It is stated, however, that Park square has been discussed as a possible site.

Chairman David A. Ellis of the school committee said today: "I have neither seen nor talked with any member of the school committee on the matter of the site for the high school of commerce since the hearing on the Fort Hill square site. At that time we all agreed that the best thing to do would be to think the entire matter over very carefully. This was not for the purpose of deferring the solution indefinitely, but that the question might be solved in the best possible way."

Those in favor of putting the building in Park square point out that before long the Park Square Trust will have built up the long-vacant Park square station property, and that the proposed new High School of Commerce would do much to beautify this square.

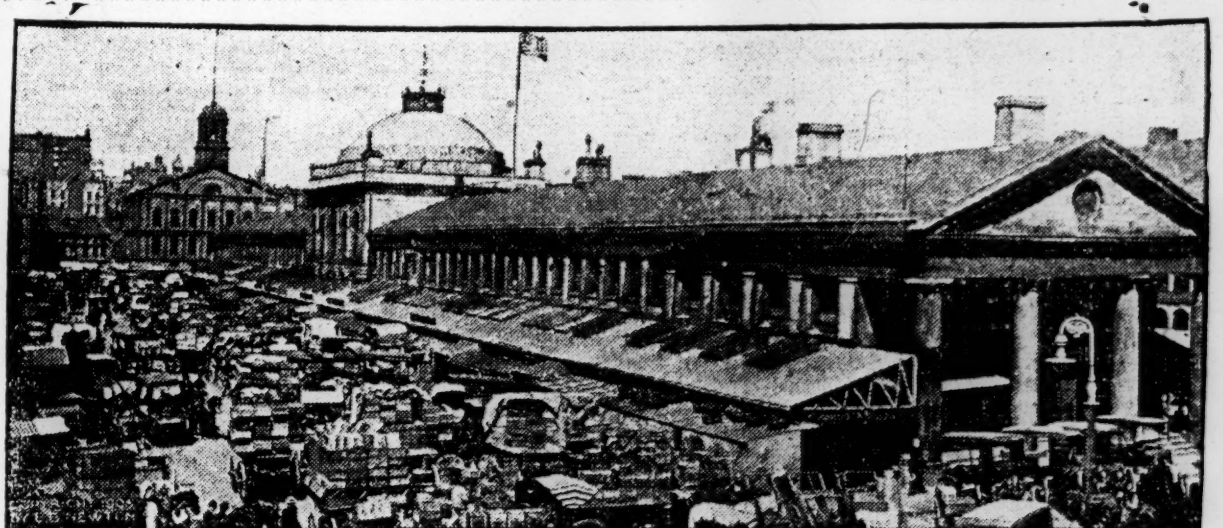
It is pointed out that not long ago, when it was proposed that a new fire station be built in this square the mayor found that land could be bought there cheaply. It is now proposed that some of the Park square station property might be utilized for the school.

Mayor Fitzgerald stated recently that the declaration of the school committee to accept Fort Hill square as the site for the new building would delay the starting of building operations until the Legislature of next year provided for an additional appropriation for the new structure.

Y. M. C. A. STUDENT WILL GO TO INDIA

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Leaving his home in Burma last April, Edward D. Stuart, son of an English government official in the Indian service, has traveled 11,000 miles to attend the Y. M. C. A. international training school in this city, and three years hence will return to his native city, Rangoon, to carry on association work among the boys there. Young Stuart was born in Rangoon 19 years ago. His father holds the position of collector of customs in upper Burma.

Most Famous Market in the World



FANEUIL HALL MARKET. LENGTH 500 FEET. WIDTH 50 FEET.

SHATTUCK & JONES
FISH
TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND. NO. 128 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

ISAAC LOCKE & CO.
97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND Hothouse PRODUCTS
Special attention given family orders

ARTHUR T. CUMINGS, Inc.
FRUITERER
83 and 85 Faneuil Hall Market Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS WANTED—NEW YORK
Apartment Wanted
NEW YORK.
Or suite in hotel, by young couple for August and September and probably all winter; moderate prices. Address C 550, Monitor Office.

HORSES WANTED
WANTED—One or two good, gentle horses for driving and light farm work. Address W. C. Wheeler's Mill, Salem, N. H.

STORES AND OFFICES
STORE TO LET—Steam-heated store 20x50, on Dorchester ave., near Columbia rd.; any business, especially fruit and confectionery; none in neighborhood; \$25 per month; alterations allowed. GEORGE W. PRIESTING, rear 840 Dorchester ave., Dorchester.

ROOMS
GAINSBORO ST., 57, corner St. Stephen st.—Nicely furnished; all outside corner rooms; tel. references; summer rates. GAINSBORO ST., 100, near Symphony Hall—Desirable furnished rooms. Telephone B. B. 3136-2.

HENT AVE., 125-129, near Norway—Ideal well ventilated rooms, near bath; hot-cold water each floor. Tour. acc. Tel. B.B. 1732-4.

MASSACHUSETTS AVE., 329—Attractive rooms, in suite or single; running water; telephone; references; summer rates.

AN EXTRA CLEAN, LARGE, AIRY SQUARE ROOM, with running water; overlooking a beautiful garden; want two refined gentlemen. 457 Main st., Medford.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 90—Large, attractive furnished rooms, centrally located, for business people and tourists.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 183—Nicely fur. rms. at summer prices; also rms. for students. Telephone B. B. 3384-2.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 179—Nicely furnished rooms for refined people; transients accommodated. Call between 9-30 a. m. and 4-30 p. m., and after 6-30 p. m. Telephone.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 18—Large, airy front and back rooms; private home; all conv. with 2 baths. Tel. B. B. 3419-4.

ROOMS—NEW YORK
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 371 (97th st.)—Single rooms and suites; dining room top floor; elevator service; table board. A. K. DICK.

ROOMS WANTED—NEW YORK
WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms or small apartment for mother and daughter; upper West Side or New Jersey. MRS. HOLDEN, 473 Manhattan ave., New York city.

ROOMS—CHICAGO
CALUMET AVE., 1243—Pleasant front rooms; gentlemen modern; by block to 4 cafes; Indiana and 43d st. cars and 'L' express. Phone Drexel 7145.

BEAUTIFUL front room, facing south end Lincoln park; strictly modern building; newly furnished; private house. Tel. Lincoln 6744.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO
GROCERY AND MARKET; clean stock; oak fixtures in good condition; good reasons for selling. Address 3209 W. Harrison st., Chicago.

SUMMER BOARD
SUMMER BOARD at Homestead farm; quiet, homelike, pleasant rooms; beautiful shade, spring water, country diet. W. F. TENNEY, Chester, N. H.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
CARR & MOORE
Painters and Decorators, 230 Indiana ave., Chicago. Tel. Calumet 727.

INSTRUCTION
OLD FASHIONED TUTORING—Mastery of principles, the desired results assured by teacher of 20 years' experience in large high schools. Address N 577, Monitor Office.

FORM BROOKLINE TRUST CONCERN

Brookline is to have two new trust companies. Permission has been granted on petition of the officers of the Brookline National Bank to change over its business to that of a trust company, to be called the Norfolk County Trust Company.

The Norfolk company will continue business in the present national bank headquarters in Harvard square. The other concern, to be known as the Boulevard Trust Company, will open up headquarters in the Coolidge Corner section of the town.

WHERE TO MARKET
RHODES BROS. CO.
Telephone connection.
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
Wholesale and Retail.
Importers and Receivers on Commission.
438 to 444 Tremont st., 170 to 174 Mass. ave., 236 to 260 Warren st. (Rox. district), 10 and 11 Harvard sq., Brookline, BOSTON.

WILSON'S MARKET
222 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Open until 6:30 P. M.; Saturdays 10 P. M.
Beef, Broilers, Chickens, Fancy Groceries and Fruits
IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES
Telephone B. B. 21847

FOREIGN STEAMSHIPS
BOSTON—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
SAXONIA—Aug. 16, 6 P. M.
New York—Fishguard—Liverpool
MAURETANIA—Aug. 10, LUSITANIA—Aug. 17
New York—Gibraltar—Italy—Adriatic
CARPATHIA, Aug. 25, PANONIA, Sept. 8
Travellers' Checks Issued.
CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY Ltd
Telephone 4333 Main. 126 State St.

ARTS
JOHN H. TEARLE,
314-15 Berkeley Bldg., Boston.
Motives, Works of Art, Lesson Markers 25c.
Emblem Jewelry. Illustrated catalogue free.

TYPEWRITERS
YOU CAN RENT 3 MONTHS FOR \$5.00
Sell on easy terms—Rem. No. 6, SMITH No. 2. AM. WR. MACHINE CO., 38 Bromfield st.

LAWYERS
FORSTER & HALL
BARRISTERS, Toronto, Canada,
236 Confederation Life Bldg.

CHARLES G. BALDWIN
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
204-206 Piper building, Baltimore.

RESTAURANTS
SOUTH STATION RESTAURANT
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences.
J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

BOOKS
MONITOR SCRAP BOOK
Full green cloth, gold letters, 10x12, 75c.
Russia leather and red cloth, \$1.75.
Green or brown Morocco and cloth, \$2.25.
Prepaid anywhere in U. S., \$1.82, \$2.50.
WM. S. LOCKE, Bookbinder,
17 Merchants row, Boston, Tel. Main 2093-3.

BABBITT METAL MANUFACTURERS
ROGERS BABBITT METALS
BEST FOR HARD SERVICE
Soldier, Antimony, Bar and Pig Tin and Lead
ROGERS METAL WORKS,
KANSAS CITY, MO.
GRANT NAIL & SUPPLY CO.,
Eastern Sales Agents, Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS
CRAB TREE FARM
LAKE FOREST, ILL.
CERTIFIED MILK FOR CHICAGO.

BATH BOARD HEAD RESIGNS OFFICE
Dr. Walter R. Mansfield has resigned as chairman of the board of bath trustees, on account of several differences of opinion between him and Mayor Fitzgerald, he states. The resignation has been in the hands of the mayor since Wednesday's meeting of the board, but has not yet been accepted.

Richard Walsh, who was appointed to the board only a few weeks ago, was selected chairman in Dr. Mansfield's place.

FORMOSA CAMPAIGN COSTLY.
VICTORIA, B. C.—Severe fighting with heavy Japanese losses is continuing in Formosa, according to advices brought by the Sazoro.

THE HOME FORUM

JUNKETING JACK

A PARTY of gentlemen went on a picnic together, forgetting the cares of this world and the graces of the feminine portion of their kind, and what was the holiday employ of this sequestered group of the sterner sex? Were there knotty problems of statesmanship, deep questions of finance? Were there stories of wild adventures that test a manly mettle? Were there soldierly campaigns under review with dreadnoughts and aerial battle fleets? Was there even golf and baseball in the air on that afternoon when the men were free to talk or do the exclusively masculine thing? No; nothing of the sort. The scribe of the occasion writing to the New York Sun quite innocently recounts, without apparently noticing the incongruity of the situation, that this severely exclusive occasion was devoted—to a competition in nursery rhymes. Though the rhymes were forthrightly disguised in stately trappings of

Latin verse, or the glitter and gilt of French rhyme, they were nursery rhymes all the more. The delicious childly wisdom of Mother Goose is but emphasized by its careful setting forth in another language. That the mouse should make its escape when the clock struck one never before showed such logical sequence of thought to the accustomed ear, for which the classic syllables are but a jingle in the vernacular. "This little pig went to market"—who had discerned in these words till the stately Latin "forum" was brought into them the prophetic significance of connecting pork and prices with the lament of one returning to an empty cupboard? But let us to the verses, that speak for themselves:

"Jack Horner" was once again dressed out in fresh toggery of linguistic style:

Hornerius Johannes
In angulo sedebat,
Et ibi in silentio

On the Great Lakes

As yet the story of the use of the lakes by the people is merely one of beginnings, and the cruiser there more often than not finds his role that of the companionless pioneer. When, in August, 1909, the schooner Agawa of Detroit cruised on Lake Superior she met there no other sailing yacht. Alone on the border of the great inland sea, she sailed amid scenery savage and beautiful; passed cliffs towering sheer hundreds of feet above her topmasts; harbored at night in perfect punch bowl basins on the granite shores; anchored on occasion in the mouth of some clear, cold river, alive with trout that could be taken by casting from the rocks. Here the forest is unbroken by clearings. The streams just over the hills run north to Hudson's bay. Indians, innocent of English, fish for the trading posts. The cruiser here has sailed out of the hurried world of today into the storied past of the wilderness.—*Colliers Weekly.*

As Others See Us

A sketch on the "American Novel," by a Frenchman, Jacques des Gachons, is reported by the Bookman as follows: It is full of ingenious surprises. Briefly he sketches American literature from Washington Irving to Laura Jean Libbey. Irving, we are told, when twenty years of age, founded the "Salmigundi" with his friend "J. K. Gauley." After brief allusions to James Fenimore Cooper and Edgar Allan Poe, M. des Gachons tells us that it is necessary to mention three more names of novelists before coming to the present time: "Th. Chandler Halliburton, whose work, published under the name of Sam Slick, sparkles with wit (one should have read 'The Clock-maker'); 'Nath' Hawthorne, who in 'The Red Letter' and 'The House of Seven Gables' approaches Balzac and Poe; and W. Gilmore Simms, who wrote 'Atlanis' and 'The Wigwam.'"

Autocream edebat.
Extrait prunum digito,
Et statim se jactabat,
"Ece quam bonus puer sum!"
Hornerius clamabat!

The French for "Sing a Song of Sixpence" appeared to be:

Chansonette de six sous,
La poche pleine de ble,
Vingt-quatre merles, tous
Cuit dans un pate.
Quand on y mit le couteau
Les merles chanterent, ma foi!
N'etaient pas un spectacle beau
Mettre devant le roi?

"This Little Pig Went to Market" gloried in the following:

Hic porculus forum pergebat!
Hic, contra, in domo manebat!
Hic porculus panem edebat!
Hic victu, heu! plane carebat!
Hic porculus moeste lugebat
Quod illum nox domo claudebat!

The sad adventures of "Jack and Jill" were modified after this fashion:

Johannes atque Gillia
Scandebant super clivo,
Et unum aquae gelidae
Haurirent ibi rivo.
Johanni decidenti, heu!
Tunc caput frangebatur,
Et Gillia cadens etiam
Johannem sequebatur!

"Dickory, Dickory, Dock" closed the entertainment with:

Diggore, doggore, doge,
Le rat monte a l'horloge.
Un heure se frappe,
Le rat s'echappe,
Diggore, doggore, doge!

The prize was for the worst version of the lot, German being taboo, lest the day were too short to discover the verb, and he who won had the pleasure of paying the carfare of the rest. One is sure that this party of returning roisterers did not linger on the way back to the domestic milieu round which their thoughts so fondly clung.

THE DAY OF THE PHOTOGRAPH

THE widespread interest in photography is one of the most promising signs of this time. It means that all over the country alike in cities and in the most primitive of hamlets, the sense of the beautiful in nature is being cultivated. The people are beginning to appreciate the splendid possession we have in our native land. This must bend the thought of youth to artistry, to the expression of beauty in any form. Landscape, figures, the art of composition, the relative values of light and shade, the beauty of contrast and of harmony, all these things are being learned half consciously by this host of devotees of photographic art. One may say there is perhaps no one single gift to boy or girl, no other small investment on the part of their elders, which has a more truly culture giving influence than a camera, to say nothing of the pleasure and interest it affords. To learn with joy, and with the joy one's prime object, is the quintessence of a real education. What we learn something both and grudging the hours we subtract from a joyful employ never really cultivates one. Poets and artists are not turned out by machinery. Nature makes them and the voluntary association with nature which the camera cult enjoys is turning hours to better account than painful examination of the roots of verbs or the stamens of desiccated blossoms. Nature in her fulness and wholeness is reaching to the inward eye, waking it to conscious use and hastening the day when our young men shall see visions and America be the home of a people who have learned how to live.



SUMMER: BY ERNEST M. ASTLE.

Section of a photograph which won first prize in the monthly competition of the Photo-Era, Boston.

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A Very Modern Thackeray

IT has been said that Mr. De Morgan has revived the big and leisurely and spacious novel of early Victorian days. He certainly delineates life broadly, conveying to his pages with wonderfully intimate touch the come and go of all sorts and conditions of men; and, varied as are his characters, each of them is drawn so consistently as to stand forth an unmistakable individuality. Nothing short of marvelous is his insight into the hearts of women and children as well as of men. He has been likened to both Dickens and Thackeray. The truth is that while the first chapter of "Joseph Vance" reads as if it might have been recovered from some lost manuscript of Dickens, after the new author really found himself his fealty to the great Boz ceased to be shown in anything more than a surface resemblance. He is never a jigger of puppet strings, or proprietor of a wax-works exhibition. While he is lavish of incident and his pages abound in thrilling episodes, character is his principal concern. His people grow into our knowledge and regard just as gradually as do the friends we make in this passing world. His method is the method of Thackeray, with a difference—the difference of individuality and modernity. Mr. De Morgan's books could never have been written by anyone who had not lived in this first decade of the twentieth century.

After allowing for the possession of genius, the secret of Mr. De Morgan's great success is imparted plainly in his delightful little postscript to "It Never Can Happen Again." He intimates that verser, comme si c'était pour soi has been his practise—he has written as if for himself alone. And by writing the kind of novel that he would like to read he has won the hearts of a multitude of readers. We cannot have too many books from such a kindly humorist and humanist whose pen transmits life into literature—literature that lives and will live because it dwells upon the things that are pure and lovely and of good report. Such books are worth reading and treasuring, not only because they continue the noblest traditions of English fiction, but also because they show their author's all-embracing love for his fellow-men—and, more than all, because they add to the zest of life.—*Review of Reviews.*

An Indifferent Parent

An amusing story of Alfred de Vigny appears in Francis Gribble's "French Romantics," and is cited by the Bohemian.

Lydia Bunbury, whom De Vigny married, was an Englishwoman, and he was an Anglomaniac steeped in English poetry. "One day almost say that he fell in love with her because he was already in love with Shakespeare." Lydia's father was not at all pleased by the match, though he did not interfere, and his attitude toward his son-in-law is indicated by the following anecdote related in one of the *Lundis* of Sainte-Beuve:

At the time when Lamartine was secretary of embassy at Florence, Mr. Bunbury was introduced to him, and dined with him. During the dinner the Englishman mentioned to M. de Lamartine that he had a daughter who was the wife of one of the principal French poets. As for the name of the poet, he hesitated and could not remember it. Lamartine then ran through the list of the poets of the period, and at the mention of each of them the Englishman replied, "No, no. That's not the man." Not until Lamartine came to Alfred de Vigny did he answer, "Ah, yes, I rather fancy that's his name."

Non-Royal Headgear

One of the attaches of the American embassy at London tells a story wherein Michael Joseph Barry, the poet, who was appointed a police magistrate in Dublin, was the principal figure.

There was brought before him an Irish-American, charged with suspicious conduct. The officer making the arrest stated, among other things, that the culprit was wearing a "Republican hat."

"Does your honor know what that means?" was the inquiry put to the court by the accused's lawyer.

"It means a hat without a crown," that was the answer.—*Harpers Weekly.*

People seldom improve when they have no other model but themselves to copy after.—*Goldsmit.*

Be reserved but not sour; grave but not formal; bold but not rash; humble but not servile; patient but not insensible; constant, not obstinate; cheerful, not light; rather sweet than familiar; familiar, than intimate; and intimate with very few, and upon very good grounds.—*William Penn.*

THE RIGHT INFLUENCE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE teaches that there is but one Mind, God, good, and that all God's children are governed harmoniously by this one Mind. Human experience would seem to show that there are minds many, and that influences for evil tend to draw men from their natural reliance upon the divine Mind, and to keep them in a state of indecision and restless unhappiness. In their blind attempts to correct the vacillating and unreliable tendencies of human nature mortals have often turned to the use of will power, not realizing that they were trying to overcome evil with evil. Because human will has a semblance of strength and stability it is often mistaken for a power for good. In reality it has no power. It often fails when strength is needed most and leaves the one who depended upon it in a condition of despair. Moreover, the person with an iron will is hardly ever content to exercise it only in his own behalf. He allows himself to dominate over others, thus interfering with their right of self-government and inculcating a false dependence upon human strength in place of reliance upon God. The objection may here arise that people without will power are flabby sort of creatures. To be sure they are. We need will, but of the right kind. Jesus knew this when he taught us to pray daily, "thy will be done." Christian Science recognizes that there is a true and a false sense of will.

Mrs. Eddy tells us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the text-book of Christian Science (p. 507), that "Will, as a quality of so-called mortal mind, is a wrong door; hence it should not be confounded with

the terms applied to Mind, or to one of God's qualities." Jesus, who showed his complete dominion over every temptation and every material condition, said: "I can of mine own self do nothing; as I hear I judge; and my judgment is just; because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me." David and Paul, who are two of the strongest characters pictured in the Bible, both tell of their dependence upon the will of God. David, so the writer of the Acts of the Apostles tells us, was chosen to be king because he would fulfill all of God's will, and we find him saying, "I delight to do thy will, O my God." When pursued by his enemies he evidently realizes that it is because he has forgotten to obey the will of God, and he sees that the way of escape lies in again becoming obedient. He prays, "Deliver me, O Lord, from mine enemies. I flee unto thee to hide me. Teach me to do thy will; for thou art my God." Paul bears evidence to the weakness of the human will when he says, "For to will is present with me; but how to perform that which is good I find not." On the other hand, he constantly affirms his recognition of the supremacy of God's will. One of his favorite ways of commencing his greetings to the churches is "Paul, an apostle . . . by the will of God."

We see then that according to Bible teachings the human will cannot be depended upon to meet evil but is itself another one of the errors tending to deceive us and separate us from God. But that there is a right and effective way of meeting the belief that evil has power, or influence Christian Science teaches us. It would seem that for every real child of God created in his image and likeness,

pure, perfect and eternal, there are many mortal concepts. We have one view of ourselves, each of our friends, and each of those who think that they are our enemies have still other and widely differing views of us. When we are not safeguarded by the thought of the one Mind, one Power, we shall find ourselves influenced by these human opinions, and acting in accord with these various concepts as the differing thoughts are turned towards us. Christian Science teaches us that none of these false personalities is our real self. The real self is the divine likeness as God sees us. By keeping in thought this true self, we can begin to free ourselves from the influence of our own or another's wrong thought, which picture us as sinful, sick and dying mortals, or perchance see us as possessed of goodness, intelligence or power not derived from God. And what is just as important we can begin to obey the Golden Rule by unseeing these undesirable qualities in others, and by separating the thought of evil from the person, seeing it as something that can be put off as an unbecoming garment or as the viper which Paul shook from his hand. That this method is effective the healing and regenerating works of Christian Science show. That it will ultimately illuminate all sense of evil Paul prophesies when he says: "For now we see through a glass, darkly, but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known."

As yet the sense of evil at times beclouds our vision of the real man and the real universe, but if we are persistent in denying evil any place or power in our lives we are growing gradually toward the time when we will know only good as God knows. This habit of denying evil and turning constantly to the divine Mind for guidance gives strength and firmness to character. It fills one with peace and assurance which cannot be shaken by the impotent rappings of error. It corrects the wavering tendencies of human thought. We find that we do not have to be barometers registering the changing atmosphere of mortal mind. We can dwell in the atmosphere of Soul where God reigns supreme. We do not have to fight and struggle and exercise our will to conquer the seeming forces of evil. We can see their nothingness by rising above them. The higher we get above our material earth the smaller objects look to us, so the higher we can rise in spiritual apprehension the less evil appears to us. We do not have to be chameleon-like, changing color with every changing circumstance. We can steady ourselves with the thought that God rules. In short, we are gradually learning that we are not material beings living in a material universe, governed by cruel and unreliable material laws, but we are beginning to find our true selves as God's spiritual ideas, living in the realm of Mind where all is beautiful and harmonious, true and good, and where the only law is that of Love.

Children's Department

PICTURE PUZZLE



What American city?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Dogwood.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.

Curtainings:

Ten-t, pin-k, cab-le.

Who Would Be a Young Lady?

1830

Sister walks past the garden wall
In monstrous hoop, and slippers small.
And polonaise, and sash, and all,
To join the Dorcas Circle.

She'll sit indoors, and stitch, and moon,
And sip her tea, and clink her spoon,
This whole blue, breezy afternoon!
For so do all Young Ladies.

Come, Poll, come, Bet! Escaped from school,
We'll wade across the shadows cool
Of Roaring Tom and Silver Pool,
And climb the pines of Randal.

Far up the mountain path we'll go,
And leave the Raven Rocks below,
And creep inside the caves of snow,
To hear their echoes thunder!

Let briars scratch, let brambles tear
Our oft-patched frocks—we shall not care:
Green are the woods, and fresh the air;
Then who would be a Young Lady?

—Sarah N. Clegghorn in *Everybody's*.

The Size of Bank Bills

It was such a simple thing to discover it must be a great discovery, for on it the first comment which any person is likely to make is: "Why didn't somebody think of it before?" The said discovery is that by cutting down the size of our bank bills one third in area, \$600,000 a year will be saved to the government in the cost of paper alone, says the New Haven Register.

There was a time, it may be, when such a saving would not have been possible by such means. Now we have come upon times when paper is paper, and if its present rate of rise keeps on much longer, it will become too expensive a material to be properly used for fiat money. The statement of the saving which the practical Mr. McClung will make is not difficult to believe.

No one will object. So long as a dollar will buy a dollar's worth of sugar, it won't matter materially whether the superficial area of that bill is 15 or only 10 square inches. The treasurer might cut the size down to that of the old "shin-plasters" without creating any mighty furor. It is at the diminishing size of the dollar that we are kicking, indeed, cut the dollar down one-half, while he is about it and save us \$1,200,000 instead of \$600,000?

A Lonesome Little Island

The governor of New South Wales has a separate commission constituting him governor of Norfolk island, and is bound to visit the lonely little island 1000 miles away at least once during his term of office. Lord Chelmsford has just been fulfilling that duty. The Norfolk islanders are in fear that they will be annexed to the Australian commonwealth and thereby lose a good deal of their independence. A deputation waited on Lord Chelmsford to protest against the island being incorporated in the federation against the wishes of its inhabitants.—*London Chronicle.*

As you grow ready for it, somewhere or other you will find what is needful for you—in a book, or a friend, or, best of all, in your own thoughts.—*George MacDonald.*

Science and Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The text book of Christian Science

Mary Baker Eddy

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's Works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, August 5, 1910.

The United States and World Politics

THE time is come when the term "world politics" is of such importance to the United States that its citizens should try to understand what it means and what it implies. "Welt-politik" is a name that like so many other compounds has had its origin in Germany, and means no more than that play of relations between the nations which has come so much into prominence in the last twenty years. On one side, it has more the idea of diplomatic negotiation and what that implies, than of "politics" as one commonly uses the word, just as today the meaning is retained in India, where a "political agent" is an official or representative of government charged with diplomatic duties and those of negotiation and administration.

The world has grown larger and smaller at once; larger in its interests and the mutual acquaintance of its component powers of government, and smaller because that acquaintance diminishes the attitude of remoteness which hitherto has acted as a barrier in many cases. Now, as this acquaintance has waxed closer and as the nations have partaken of a common prosperity and an increased intelligence in the conduct of their affairs, it must have been that their interests might contrast one with the other and as the field became wider the activity to use it became greater, so that a body of world politics has arisen. From this it cannot be said that any of the powers can hold aloof; we do not say that much serenity is gained thereby, but we put the fact as it seems to us. Moreover, through the conjunction of events brought by an unexpected war, by great commercial expansion and the natural ambition of a young and powerful nation, the United States has assumed a position among world politics, and finds itself among those that by wealth, experience and ability make this position not one of youthful enthusiasm in a new adventure alone, but that requires the closest attention, the most laborious preparation and the highest training. The cost of the absence of this preparation and training is shown in what for the time being at least is the complete failure of Secretary Knox's attempts at gaining for the United States a better foothold in the far east. The result of his negotiations most prominent to the spectator was to drive Russia and Japan together as magnet to steel, or to give these powers an excuse for a better understanding. This, we take it, was not altogether what the secretary of state intended. Nevertheless, it can only be by proposal and negotiation that the United States can preserve its position; this negotiation must be founded on arguments that make for peace and therefore we must concede that Mr. Knox, though failing in the immediate case, nevertheless impressed on the world's attention the policy which his government has sought to follow. As a nation, we find arrayed as participants in this great forum three powers that have retained those traditions in government and its instruments that have marked the old world and have been relinquished in great part by the new. We find Germany with great wealth, a vast army and a growing navy; Great Britain with the strongest navy in the world, very friendly disposed toward the United States but forced by her position to make every honorable effort to hold what she has gained; Japan with a good navy, a better army, enormous patriotism and an ambition that knows no bounds. Can we, as a nation, pretend to hold our own in any situation that involves these powers unless we prepare ourselves at every point? We have decided not to rely upon the sword and its brutality; there is therefore left for us the weapon of negotiation and reason, which means nothing less than a trained body of men so well acquainted with foreign affairs and their relation to ours, and of so secure a tenure of office, that they can be ceaselessly at work to defend those ideas of justice, peace and humanity which must be advanced more than tentatively and better than ignorantly. It is useless for us to flatter ourselves that we can enter world politics and be treated indulgently as by an old world watching young barbarians at play. We are to expect no indulgence at all and deserve none, if we are not willing to help a noble cause by loyal self-denial, and in the case under discussion this must be shown by the individual citizen at home that will not look to be rewarded for his vote by place for which he is in no way fitted. The citizen must be willing to admit that it may be for his country's good that office should be permanent during good behavior, in order that a corps of men may be trained in the country's foreign service and in matters of state. There is still a very pretty modicum of intelligence left in the old world and its men have not a little store of knowledge; if these find it worth while to study world politics for years and their country rewards their services for doing this, it is not unreasonable to suppose that their efforts are inspired by a patriotism that is quite as great as our own.

The press and the public continue to do an immense amount of guessing regarding why Senator Crane made his recent trip into the West, but whatever his secret mission may have been the senator has proved that he was bright enough to keep it dark.

The Pilgrim Monument

TODAY at historic Provincetown the Pilgrim monument is being dedicated. It is a magnificent shaft of masonry, 232 feet in height, its apex reaching an elevation of 343 feet above the level of the sea, at a point on the shore which makes it at once a splendid companion for the imposing Standish monument, eighteen miles away, and another notable landmark for the mariner. It was built at the cost, in part, of the government, and with contributions from the state, the town and private citizens, and it is intended to commemorate the signing of the famous compact among the Pilgrims. Two years ago, at the laying of its cornerstone, President Roosevelt delivered the address. Today the principal guest and speaker is President Taft.

In the harbor of Provincetown, in addition to other and almost innumerable craft, are anchored forty war vessels, and these are to unite in firing a salute to the ruler of a nation whose future magnitude was scarcely dreamed of by the little band which nearly three centuries ago laid its foundation upon a rock. Stretching today north and south and inland from Provincetown, until it embraces lakes and mountains and skirts another ocean, is a country

peopled by over 90,000,000 inhabitants, the wealth of which it is impossible to compute, a power among the greatest powers of the earth, pursuing, as unconsciously as its founders, perhaps, but nevertheless unceasingly, the ideals that inspired those first comers.

There are times when it seems that these ideals are not so present or so potent as they once were, but we are inclined too often to accept trivial and passing appearances for substantial and permanent conditions. Those who find warrant for doubt and discouragement in the inflow of the alien, and in the changes which alien characteristics apparently bring about, forget that a mighty assimilating force is operating to raise the mass of our population to a higher level, and that working through and in sympathy with this process, and influencing its course, are the traditions, the aspirations, even the spiritual yearnings, of those who took the step nearly three centuries ago. This force is here today and is bringing the races and nations together and fusing and cementing them in a common brotherhood.

A DESPATCH in a contemporary, in referring to the long connection of Linley Sambourne with Punch, speaks of him as having held a position "which made him not unlike a court jester." We trust that it was through inadvertence and the hurry that sometimes must affect transatlantic messages that reference was thus made to a gentleman whose work both as to its quality and its effect was far too serious to merit even this indirect comment. Mr. Sambourne did much work that appealed to one's lighter moments and was always able with his pen to draw us pictures of merriment and grace that ring sweet in the memory like a peal of good bells, but it was by his work as a political cartoonist that he had his honorable share in making a record of England's political history quite as important to one that would learn and use his information as many written records that arrogate much more and impress much less.

It was in the year that saw the reform bill of that Conservative government headed by him who was to become Lord Beaconsfield and to please a great queen with the empire of India that Mr. Sambourne became one of Mr. Punch's recruits. In the United States the civil war was scarcely ended, Louis Napoleon's lacquered boots still sounded in the corridors of the Tuileries, in England the farm laborers still wore smock frocks and fat cattle munched without a fear of passing motor cars. Since that day to this, Punch has faithfully recorded intelligent and moderate opinion in England on every political question that has arisen in that home of constitutional politics, and has had no more faithful workman in his band than Linley Sambourne. He possessed, shall we not rather say, possesses, a great store of imagination that could throw upon a page a thousand different shapes, yet do it with such a self-possessed art and whole-some precision that extravagance always had an explanation.

Mr. Punch is humorous and is quite as good-natured as he looks, but after a youth and early manhood that had some faults of taste, he has for years severely maintained a rule that religion shall be respected and modestly revered and when such rule, in a day that sees none too great a decorum, is faithfully obeyed by men whose work and talents have made them known all over the world, we respect him that made the rule and those that obey it.

It was Mr. Sambourne's work as it was Sir John Tenniel's to note and observe the actions and looks of the great figures on the stage of English politics and international affairs and they did this for years to the pleasure of thousands. There have been great forces in play since 1867 that might well call out men's impatience or bitterness, yet as a rule the work of Linley Sambourne shows a scrupulous self-restraint combined with perfect liberty that taken together must go far toward defining for us what a journalist whether with pen or pencil should be. There is in the world plenty of wit of a sort, there is an overpowering amount of adroitness and quickness, but of the sweet fun that statesmen and little children can enjoy together, we have none too much. It is for this reason, that if the reader choose to learn, he can have a wealth of modern history for the asking in Mr. Punch's volumes and we can congratulate ourselves that on many a page of them he will find the name of Linley Sambourne.

THE latest report has it that the ubiquitous Dr. Cook is also at Glenwood Springs, Col. But his presence at this place, as it already has at so many others, including the north pole, is likely to be denied later on.

The Revolt in Iowa

INSURGENCY in Iowa, as revealed by the attitude of the convention at Des Moines on Wednesday, takes on an aspect far more serious than insurgency in Kansas, or elsewhere so far. It has manifested itself rather in the form of revolt than of protest. It is arrayed not merely against certain political and partisan doctrines, but strikes at party leadership and organization. Iowa Republicanism, measured by the platform adopted at the instance of the progressive majority, is in some essential respects incompatible with national Republicanism, as the latter is understood generally today. Either the political views of the Iowa Republican leaders must be adjusted by some means to the doctrines of the party as a whole, or the party as a whole must adjust itself to the Iowa idea, if a split is to be avoided. The national party and the Iowa party are not now, in some important respects, standing for the same things at all.

Iowa insurgency differs from the insurgency of Kansas and of other states in that it assails and threatens the continuance and very existence of policies which differentiate the Republican from the Democratic party. It is almost impossible to see how insurgent representatives and senators from Iowa striving loyally to reflect the sentiment which dominated the Des Moines convention can align themselves in Congress with the Republican organization on any leading proposition, unless indeed they shall succeed in bringing the organization into sympathy with them.

Before the votes are cast next November careful thought will be given by the rank and file of the Republican party in Iowa to the consequences involved in an unmodified indorsement of the Des Moines attitude. In the meantime, also, the rest of the country will be seriously engaged in consideration of the subject. For the question to be decided in reality is whether or not radicalism or conservatism shall finally prevail, and the importance of arriving at a wise decision is emphasized by the fact that interests of vast moment in the commercial world will be affected by it.

A Great Journalist

THERE is a very large, somewhat unwieldy and usually meritorious citizen in the United States that does not as a rule have enough attention, and when he does, it is generally not of the right sort. He has thousands of mouths and eyes and hands; sometimes he uses the last to cast votes but not always with good effect; sometimes he makes a good living and sometimes he does not; he has millions of children and regiments of uncles and aunts and they none of them cost less than they did a few years ago; his wants are pretty simple, his nature not unkindly and his intentions undoubtedly good. But he has two faults: he is careless and he is averse to using a very fair intelligence that he possesses. He does not wish to be disturbed in his favorite athletic sport of "going to the office," though he wastes a good deal of time when he gets there; he is an honest man with a strong dislike of unpleasant facts. He is a good-natured man but sometimes is indignant for half an hour, and if very indignant indeed has been known to remain so even to an hour's rounded fulness. Though he has not any strong taste for statecraft, he nevertheless by an ingenious system of abstention has framed a theory of government wherein the voting is done for the major part by hands other than his own, though at times he has been known to show a little dissatisfaction with the result. He is fond of "going to the office" and as we have said this exercise is his favorite, but when tired of this or seeking a change, he at once arouses and invigorates himself by locking the stable door after the horse is gone. This he does with so much emphasis and vigor that sometimes it makes an echo that is said to sound like a laugh, but travelers are not agreed on this point.

He is a kindly man with a very firm belief that when a policeman or a car conductor or a janitor or a tradesman does not do what he is paid for doing, he errs thus not from any malice premeditated but from a joy of living that is above trifles and spurns the slavish fear of duty. He does not follow such a rule himself, but as we have intimated, he is not as close at logic as he could be if he chose. This lack of logic induces in him what we are sorry to admit is a sort of selfishness, that persuades him that if he shuffles off a duty it will not fall twice as hard upon the shoulders of somebody else that has enough already. Consequently, he is very averse to pointing out a breach of right, not because he approves of such a thing in any way, but because to complain would be to commit what in the United States takes the place of high treason in less enlightened countries. But he is very happy as yet and though his bed and books and bread and board are overcharged with others' profits, it is because they belong to that patient person, the General Public.

WALTER WELLMAN's balloon has just completed a safe and successful trip across the Atlantic, but this time it came from Europe on the steamship Oceanic. Its return thither "under its own steam" and the guidance of Mr. Wellman and his co-flier, Melvin Vaniman, the French aeronaut, which achievement it is hoped will take place some time this season, will attract much more attention.

THE arrival in this country of President Pedro Montt of the republic of Chile is opportune if we are to accept at their face value the many recent official and private utterances in this country touching upon the desirability of forming a closer commercial and social alliance with our neighbors in South America. It would be difficult to believe these utterances either shallow or insincere. We may as well assume that there does exist among us an earnest desire that our government shall take at a very early day such steps as may pave the way to friendlier intercourse than obtains at present between the United States and all other governments on these continents.

President Montt comes to us from one of the most progressive and prosperous of the Latin states. Citizens of this country traveling in South America find frequent occasion to regret the ignorance prevailing there with regard to the United States. This ignorance takes a form now and then which deeply wounds the national pride of the tourist or mercantile representative. But it might not be out of place now to ask if President Montt shall find us better informed regarding Chile than are Chileans regarding our country.

President Montt's reception thus far has been official and properly dignified. It will be well, however, when the honors due his station shall be paid, if he shall be taken in hand by representative private citizens and given an insight into our activities in various lines of endeavor. Local and informal attention will count for a great deal in forming the impressions which we would all be pleased to have him carry home. We have here a splendid opportunity of promoting the cause for whose advancement the bureau of American republics was established, and we should take care not to miss it.

REGARDLESS of how the people residing in outlying sections of the country may feel about it, the citizens of Beverly, at least, are unanimous in their approval of President Taft's new policy, which means that he is to travel much less and stay at home a great deal more. His absence from the "summer capital" has a distinctly sobering effect which is deemed detrimental to the social and business life of the town, whose people in one composite voice and in the words of the old song, "Robin Adair," seem almost moved to ask: "What's this dull town to me when you're away?"

It is rather tardy but substantial recognition of Mr. Bryan's far-sightedness to have Republican state conventions declaring for the popular election of senators, a proposition which, coming from him not so many years ago, was held up by the opposition as conclusive evidence that the Democratic leader was the victim of the wildest vagaries and not to be trusted. However, "he laughs best who laughs last," and Mr. Bryan no doubt derives considerable satisfaction from being able to say, "I told you so."

THAT the bicycle has not lost all its one-time popularity abroad is indicated in the news from The Hague stating that Prince Henry, the prince consort of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, has met with a mishap while riding "the only means of locomotion that a man can carry where it cannot carry him." Though the bicycle's former world-conquering reign may never return again, "the steed of steel" has so many good qualities that it is quite sure to remain more or less in evidence the world over.

HAD the monument to be dedicated at Provincetown today been standing in 1620, the Pilgrims in their good ship Mayflower might not have had so much uncertainty in locating the harbor.

A Well Known Citizen

Reception of the President of Chile